





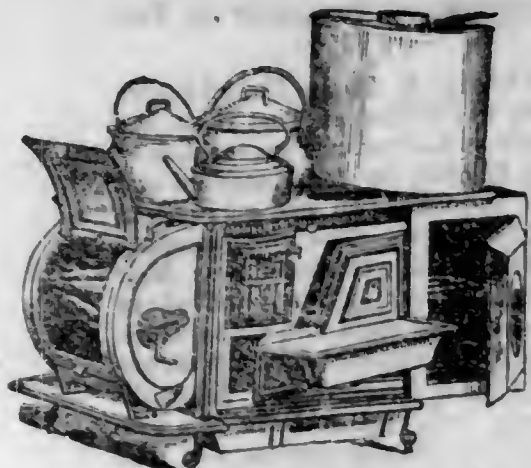








# FOUND! IMPORTANT NOTICE!



## GREAT EXCITEMENT.

A majority of those who read newspapers never even think of a business advertisement, and if a

## MAN

actually has the best, the cheapest goods in all creation—actually seeing them at break-down prices—too few heed the fact for their own interest; and therefore I have

## FOUND

It best to simply invite everybody to call and examine my extensive stock of STOVES AND HOUSE-KEEPING ARTICLES.

before buying one dollar's worth elsewhere, for I can and will make it to the interest of all those who are not positively

## DEAD

to their own interests, and who wish to save money, to buy everything

## IN

the line of Cook, Parlor and Office Stoves, Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware. House-keeping goods, Toys, Boys' Sleighs

TIN OR PLASTIC ROOFING.

Plumbing, repairing Lumbermen's Outfits, &c. &c., to call on

W. M. CAPRON,

In Mower's Building, Chestnut st., in

STILLWATER.

Nov. 21, 1886—111

## PROTECTION.

Farmers and Owners of Stock.

## THE

Hartford Live Stock INSURANCE COMPANY.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Chartered Capital \$500,000.

## DIRECTORS:

E. N. ORRISON, President.  
GEO. D. JEWETT, Vice-President.  
GAY R. PHIPPS, Pres. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.  
R. W. JACOBSON, Pres. Connecticut General Life Insurance Company.  
W. G. FARRIS, of Francis & Giddley.  
Wm. G. Allen, contractor and builder.  
E. J. BARNETT, of Barnett Bros. Fire Ins. Co.  
R. A. JOHNSON, Sec. of Hartford Fire Ins. Co.  
Oscar D. Seymour, Collector.

W. C. GOODRICH, Secretary.

This Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live

Stock against both

Death and Theft.

At moderate rates of premium based on an English experience of over 20 years.

Reliable and energetic AGENTS WANTED in every town and township in Minnesota.

Apply to

J. N. CASTLE,

Ag't for Washington and Chicago.

Nov. 12, 1886—11w

## GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a license from the Probate Court, in and for the County of Washington and State of Minnesota, issued to me as guardian of Wealthy Church, Clevelander Church and Melvina Church,—minors—dated the 15th day of November, 1886, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following real estate, situated in said County of Washington, and owned by said minors, subject to the widow's dower therein, viz.:  
The southeast quarter of the south-west quarter of section no. 22, in township no. 32, N. of R. no. 20, W.  
Said sale to be made at the front door of the Register of Deeds' office in Stillwater, in said county, on the 13th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., of that day. Terms of sale—cash.

NELS ROSENQUIST,

notary—4w

## H. R. MURDOCK,

INSURANCE AGENT,

STILLWATER, MINN.

Represents the following well known reliable Companies:

HOME INS. CO. OF N. Y.	\$3,292,000
SECURITY INS. CO. OF N. Y.	1,518,000
ARCHTINS. CO. OF N. Y.	674,000
HARTFORD FIRE INS. CO. of Hartford,	1,275,450
CITY FIRE INS. CO. of Hartford,	440,000
ST. PAUL FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.	622,185
TRAVELERS INS. CO. of Hartford (London)	650,000
THE LIFE INS. CO. of Hartford,	3,151,450
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY	2,000,000
OF THE U. S.	2,000,000

Rates as low as any responsible Companies.

## A. B. EASTON,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

at the Mower's Office, Stillwater.

# New Goods! New Goods!

## Just Received at THE NEW STORE!

We are now opening a Splendid Assortment of DRY GOODS, CONSISTING IN PART OF

MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, ALPACCAS, MOHAIRS, DELAINES, CALICOES, VALENCIAS, POPLINS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, CORSETS, BALMORALS, HOOP SKIRTS, MUSLINS, DENIMS, TICKINGS, STRIPES, CHECKS, BUCK GLOVES, HOSIERY, CRASH, DEILLS, HATS & CAPS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, MEN'S UNDER GARMENTS, LADIES' WRAPPERS, BREAKFAST SHAWLS, AND ALL KINDS OF WOODS GOODS.

## YANKEE NOTIONS, EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also a Splendid Assortment of

## GROCERIES.

These Goods are all new, having been purchased this Fall, and we are offering them at prices that defy competition.

WEBSTER, SCHOOMAKER & VALENTINE.

Stillwater, Oct. 30—30w

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Stillwater.

CAPITAL \$50,000.00.

CHARLES SCHIFFER President.

L. HOSPER, Vice-President.

O. R. ELLIS, Cashier.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Louis Hosper, J. E. Thompson, Charles Schaffer, Horace Thompson, O. R. Ellis.

## REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

P. G. BUTTS & COY. REAL ESTATE AGENTS, STILLWATER, MINN.

Also Agent for the Florence Sewing Machine.

OFFICE IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

Stillwater, June 6, 1886—3m

## A New Thing.

AND A

## GOOD THING.

Every one should have it.

## SHYRELL'S WASHING CRYSTAL.

It saves half the labor in washing, and saves your clothes by not having to rub them.

Warranted not to injure the finest fabric.

3 Packages for a quarter—1 Package does a washing!

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded!

CARLI & CO., Sole Agents.

Stillwater, Nov. 21, 1886—12 4w

## COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court, in and for the County of Washington, Minn., Commissioners to receive and adjust all claims and demands against the estate of Peter Carlson, late of said county deceased, I will attend to the duties of their appointment at the office of the Saint Croix Boom Corporation in the city of Stillwater in said county, on the 1st day of December, 1886, and on the 11th day of March 1887 from 1 o'clock P. M. of each of said days. The time limited for presentation of claims against said estate is six months from the 11th day of September, 1886.

JOHN S. PROCTOR,

EDWARD DAVIS,

Commissioners.

## TAKEN UP.

By the subscriber, residing in the town of Stillwater, on the 11th of November, two cows, one large, light red in color with some white on the back and white belly, about ten years old; the other a large spotted cow, nine or ten years old, red head with large white spot in forehead.

The owner is requested to call and identify the property, pay charges and take them away.

DOMINICK RUTHERFORD.

Nov. 15, 1886—12 3r

## DILLEY & PARKER, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

No. 162 Third Street, over NIELSEN'S store, St. Paul, Minn.—Particular attention given to preparing and prosecuting with promptness and despatch all claims for soldiers or officers under the late acts of Congress, or any other business arising out of the late war, either in Union or Rebellion, not yet finally and satisfactorily settled. Our Washington correspondence are Messrs. SAYMONS & KIRK, Attorneys at Law.

Extra 3-ly Carpeting, 25¢ per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

# CHEAP CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

## MAMMOTH CASH HOUSE.

## HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE,

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

At the old stand of HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL,

CORNER MAIN AND MYRTLE STREETS,

Offer to the trade of Washington County and the Saint Croix Valley, at prices which defy competition,

The Most Attractive

—AND—

LARGEST STOCK

—OF—

## General Merchandise

Ever on sale in Stillwater

## DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of

WOOLENS, DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, COTTON FLANNELS, SHIRTING STRIPES, SHAWLS, YANKEE NOTIONS, JEWELRY FURNISHING, LADIES' CLOTH, PLAIN, CRASH, KNIT WORSTED GOODS, DENIMS, ALL WOOL DELAINE, NAPKINS, &c. &c. BROWN & BLEACHED SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS.

An Immense stock of

## CLOTHING.

CARPETING,

Hartford Manufacturing Company's Best Goods.

Extra 3-ly, Superfine & Extra 3-ly, Venetian stair, Hemp Carpeting, Velvet & Jute Rugs.

## HATS & SHOES.

WM. MARSHALL & SONS' Celebrated Custom made Boots—Large enough for any man, or small enough for any boy. Ladies' "C. O. D." Boots in Lasting, Calif. Goat and Kid. New pairs given where the "C. O. D." Boots prove defective, if but little worn and returned. Also, a full line of extra makes at very low figures.

Meriden Britannia Co., and Rogers Bros. Silver Plated Ware, Branded "A. No. 1."

TABLE SPOONS, TEA AND SUGAR SPOONS, DESERT SPOONS, BUTTER KNIVES, SALT SPOONS, MUSTARD SPOONS, &c.

An Immense Stock of

## IRON, STEEL and NAILS.

50 Doz. B. Kelley's and North Wayne axes. New House Traps.

Coll. Chains from 1 inch to 1 1/2 inch diameter.

## STOVES.

Troy and Pittsburg casting. Tin ware, made of one X tin.

## CROCKERY.

WHITE GRANTE WARE, C. C. WARE, GLASS WARE.

## LAMPS.

PLAIN GLASS, CUT GLASS, BOHEMIAN GLASS, CHINA.

Also, a large stock of Parian marble goods, consisting of 'A. Lincoln' busts, Vases, Moustache cups, &c. &c., just the kind for Christmas presents.

CORRIAGE—All sizes. PAPER HANGINGS—A new and large assortment; prices from 15 cents to one dollar per roll. SHADES—Curtain shades, Rustic shades, Green paper shades, Painted shades. A full and complete stock of

## STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS—Wheat, Flour & Grain, Baltimore Canned Fruits, by the case or can. Those persons who did not "put up" any fruit this fall in consequence of high price of sugar, will do well to give us a call, as we are bound to sell.

DRIED FRUITS—75 blue dried apples, dried peaches, prunes, dried currants, raisins, &c.

## OILS—Carbon Oil, Lard Oil, Bleach Oil, Boiled Linseed Oil.

## GLASS.

TO LUMBERMEN we offer superior inducements for everything that goes to make an outfit for "the woods"—such as axes, broad axes, adzes, cross cut saws, planes, augers, bits, drawing knives, spoke shaves, Farmers' tools, File, Hickory ax-bows, fine fishline, Blankets and blanketing, Camp Kettles, Bake ovens, Bean pots, Fry pans, Tin Bakers, Cordage, &c. &c.

Stillwater, Nov., 1886.—9 6w

## PHOTOGRAPHIC.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., Manufacturers of Photographic Materials, Wholesale and retail, 501 Broadway, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS we are headquarters for the following: STEREOSCOPE & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Green's Statuary, &c.

Stereoscopic Views of the War.

From negative made in the various campaigns, and forming a complete photographic history of the great civil war.

Stereoscopic Views on Glass.

Adapted for either the Magic Lantern or the Stereoscope. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

Photographic Albums.

We manufacture more largely than any other house, about 200 varieties, from 25 cents to \$50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.

Card Photographs of Generals, Statesmen, Actors &c.

Our Catalogue embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit 25 per cent of the amount with order. The price and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy.

## Notice to Lumbermen.

The undersigned have for sale 15 tons of good hay, within three miles of the south end of Rice Lake on Yellow River, and the following goods at their store:

5700 lbs Corn Meal.

20 prs Brown Blankets, \$5.00 to \$6.50 a pair.

Buckskin Moccasins and Mittens.

Good Plug Tobacco by the box at 75 cents a pound.

And many other goods at equally low figures. For further particulars inquire at their store at St. Croix Falls, Wis.

F. B. LACY & CO.

Nov. 6.—9 3w

## DR. J. C. RHODES,

Physician and Surgeon.

Murdoch's Block.

In the room recently occupied by W. M. McClure.

STILLWATER, MINN.

Having returned from the Medical and Surgical Department of the Army, has resumed practice in this city.

# DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

H. M. CRANDALL,

DEALER IN

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

Dye Stuffs

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

## PATENT MEDICINES & C,

A LARGE

## And Complete Stock

LINSEED OIL,

VARNISHES, BENZOLINE, BRUSHES

## White Lead,

WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, MANU

FACTURERS' STOCK, SOAP-MA

KERS' & TANNERS' STOCK.

## CARBON OIL AND PURE ALCOHOL

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY

COMPOUNDED.

Terms Cash, Prices Low.

Stillwater, Oct. 3, 1885.

## RECONSTRUCTION!

I TAKE THIS METHOD OF

informing my old friends and customers and

the public generally, that I have

## RE-OPENED.

at the old stand—SAWYER HOUSE BUILD

ING—corner of Myrtle and Second streets.

Stillwater, where I propose to keep a FULL

and GOOD assortment of

## GROCERIES,

CROCKERY WARE,

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and all articles usually found in a general

Store in this country, which I will sell as

cheap as the cheapest.

## FOR CASH.

Old Customers and all others are cordially

invited to call and examine our stock.

Mr. JOTHAM LOWELL, so well known to

all my old customers, will act as my agent in

the present, which is a sufficient assurance

that all comers will be well treated.

WILLIAM TIBBETTS.

Stillwater, Oct. 4th, 1885.

## Dont Read This

## CARLI & CO.,

DRUGGISTS,

STILLWATER, MINN.,

Desire to speak a piece: ss, viz., to wit name

If in order, would say that we are in re-

ceipt of and constantly receiving a full, vast

and varied assortment, stock and supply of

## DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

CHES, GLASSWARE,

## LAMPS AND LANTERNS,

CURTAINS,

WALL PAPER

AND BORDERING.

## BIRD CAGES,

TOILET SOAPS,

Perfumery,

## CUTLERY,

HUNTING & FISHING

## APPARATUS.

STATIONERY, Dry and Wet.

The latter for medicinal purposes only.

We would call particular attention to a novel

article in the way of a Pocket Lantern, a de-

sideration long needed. Call and see it.

## CITY DRUG STORE.

Lake House Building.

Stillwater, Nov. 1886.—9

## New Store!

KAISER & KNOTT

Beg leave to announce to the people of Still-

water and vicinity that they have opened a

NEW STORE on Main street, and intend to

keep on hand, at all times, a good assortment

of

## BOOTS & SHOES,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

YANKEE NOTIONS &c.,



# The Stillwater Messenger.

A. J. VAN VORHES,  
Editor and Proprietor.

VOLUME 11.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, DECEMBER 12 1866.

NUMBER 14.

## STILLWATER MESSENGER

Wednesday, December 12, 1866

The Messenger for 1867.

A TALE BY GENERAL H. H. SIBLEY.

It has been our custom, as our readers are aware, to engage as contributors to the *Messenger*, some of the most distinguished persons in the literary world, not only in this country but also in Europe. As a proof of this we have only to refer to Edward Everett, Charles Dickens, George Sumner, Henry Ward Beecher, and others, who, as it is well known, have been writers for the *Messenger*. A feature of the coming year, as will be seen by an announcement elsewhere, is a story by Gen. H. H. SIBLEY, written expressly for the *Messenger*, the first chapters of which appear on our inside pages, entitled "Jack Fraser," which will extend through several weeks. In addition to this new feature, we shall continue to give the usual quantity of matter from our old and untried corps of contributors.

The *Messenger*, however, as we stated on a former occasion, is its own best advertisement and prospectus. The mere fact that we are printing over one hundred thousand copies more than any other weekly or daily paper in the country, is pretty good evidence that the *Messenger* is a popular paper. Its great success, as we have repeatedly announced, is owing to the fact that we spare no expense in getting up the best Family Paper—a paper of high moral tone. The excellent reputation of its contributors, the practical and invariably pure and healthy character of all its articles, the care which is taken that not even one offensive word shall appear in its columns and the superiority of its Tales and Sketches, have gained for the *Stillwater Messenger* a position that no literary paper has ever before reached.

OUR TERMS FOR 1867—NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Single copies, \$2.00 per annum: four copies \$8.00; which is \$2.00 per copy; eight copies \$16.00. The party who sends us \$16 for eight copies, (all sent at one time) will be entitled to a copy free. Postmasters and others who get up clubs in their respective towns, can at upwards of single copies at \$2.00. No subscription taken for a less period than one year. Canada subscribers must send twenty cents in addition to the subscription, to pay the American postage. When a draft or money order can conveniently be sent, it will be preferred, as it will prevent the possibility of the loss of money by mail. The postage on the *Messenger* to all parts of the country is only twenty cents a year, or five cents a quarter, payable at the office where the paper is delivered.

We employ no traveling agents. Address communications to

PUBLISHER MESSENGER

Stillwater, Minn.

\*"Jack Fraser" is unavoidably postponed.

The Republicans of New Hampshire are already preparing for the next State election, which takes place on the second Tuesday in March, 1867. To Republican State Central Committee of the State have issued a circular to the Republican voters of the State, in which they urge the importance of thorough organization. They say:

"New Hampshire will be the first to speak in 1857, and the anxious eyes of the loyal men all over the country will be turned toward her, and what report we shall give the country and the world remains for you to say. We must show that neither enemies without nor traitors within can impede the progress of our cherished principles. Our Congress has taken a bold stand to reconstruct the Government on a sound basis, and have foisted the fatal policy of the Administration. The next Congress pledged to do the same. The loyal men all over the country stand by Congress. We shall be called upon next March to render our verdict. For whom shall that verdict be given—Congress or the President? We feel sure in saying it will be for Congress. Let no time then be lost, for each one has a duty himself to perform which he can delegate to no other. Let that duty be conscientiously and well done, and we will be satisfied with the result."

The number of people who have perished by famine in Orissa is stated at two millions! Orissa is a province of Hindostan, on the bay of Bengal, and, like Ireland, enjoys the benefit of British government.

## MARRIED.

At the residence of Dr. C. Carl on Sunday evening 9th inst., by Major A. Van Vorhes, JOSEPH B. CARL and MISS LYDIA LOWELL, all of this city. No cards.

Joseph! thou reasonest well! Little! thou hast chosen that good part which cannot be taken from thee! Our autumn this morning resembles a Thanksgiving table. Nine baskets of cake, bouquets of flowers, happy smiles—we cannot invoice the cargo. Long life and an eternity of happiness to our young friends. Nat. Lee says—

"Marriage is made like a war to men; The battle cannot fear, but the sword is long; Of wedding at the last, still draw 'em in."

## Upper St. Croix Items.

HUNTING EXPLOIT.—A hunter while out on Chisago Lake, last week saw a couple of deer swimming across the lake some distance from him, but being a good rower, he immediately gave chase, caught up with them before they reached the shore, and killed them both with an oar. The secondary effect was the death of a fine large hog, caused by hoghishness in eating the entrails after the deer had been dressed on the shore.—*Taylor's Falls Reporter.*

PROMOTED.—It gives us pleasure to announce that Capt. Frank Thornton of Franconia has received a commission as Brevet Major for good conduct and meritorious services while in the field. Frank has served his regular three years in the ranks and received his promotion in regular succession and by virtue of bravery, gallant services and marked ability. We congratulate our friend on this evidence of the estimation in which he is held by higher powers.—*Id.*

AN OLD LAND MARK GONE.—The old pioneer school house in this village, built in early times, will soon be no more. Mr. M. J. Godfrey has purchased it, and is busy converting it into a dwelling.

This old building has a history. It has been used for years as a school house, and church, and subsequently as a Printing office, Billiard Saloon, paper of high moral tone. The excellent reputation of its contributors, the practical and invariably pure and healthy character of all its articles, the care which is taken that not even one offensive word shall appear in its columns and the superiority of its Tales and Sketches, have gained for the *Stillwater Messenger* a position that no literary paper has ever before reached.

OUR TERMS FOR 1867—NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Single copies, \$2.00 per annum: four copies \$8.00; which is \$2.00 per copy; eight copies \$16.00. The party who sends us \$16 for eight copies, (all sent at one time) will be entitled to a copy free. Postmasters and others who get up clubs in their respective towns, can at upwards of single copies at \$2.00. No subscription taken for a less period than one year. Canada subscribers must send twenty cents in addition to the subscription, to pay the American postage. When a draft or money order can conveniently be sent, it will be preferred, as it will prevent the possibility of the loss of money by mail. The postage on the *Messenger* to all parts of the country is only twenty cents a year, or five cents a quarter, payable at the office where the paper is delivered.

We employ no traveling agents. Address communications to

PUBLISHER MESSENGER

Stillwater, Minn.

\*"Jack Fraser" is unavoidably postponed.

The Republicans of New Hampshire are already preparing for the next State election, which takes place on the second Tuesday in March, 1867. To Republican State Central Committee of the State have issued a circular to the Republican voters of the State, in which they urge the importance of thorough organization. They say:

"New Hampshire will be the first to speak in 1857, and the anxious eyes of the loyal men all over the country will be turned toward her, and what report we shall give the country and the world remains for you to say. We must show that neither enemies without nor traitors within can impede the progress of our cherished principles. Our Congress has taken a bold stand to reconstruct the Government on a sound basis, and have foisted the fatal policy of the Administration. The next Congress pledged to do the same. The loyal men all over the country stand by Congress. We shall be called upon next March to render our verdict. For whom shall that verdict be given—Congress or the President? We feel sure in saying it will be for Congress. Let no time then be lost, for each one has a duty himself to perform which he can delegate to no other. Let that duty be conscientiously and well done, and we will be satisfied with the result."

The number of people who have perished by famine in Orissa is stated at two millions! Orissa is a province of Hindostan, on the bay of Bengal, and, like Ireland, enjoys the benefit of British government.

## MARRIED.

At the residence of Dr. C. Carl on Sunday evening 9th inst., by Major A. Van Vorhes, JOSEPH B. CARL and MISS LYDIA LOWELL, all of this city. No cards.

Joseph! thou reasonest well! Little! thou hast chosen that good part which cannot be taken from thee! Our autumn this morning resembles a Thanksgiving table. Nine baskets of cake, bouquets of flowers, happy smiles—we cannot invoice the cargo. Long life and an eternity of happiness to our young friends. Nat. Lee says—

"Marriage is made like a war to men; The battle cannot fear, but the sword is long; Of wedding at the last, still draw 'em in."

## LOCAL NEWS.

### SPECIAL ORDER, NUMBER 1.

G. A. R. will assemble at the usual Parade Ground next Monday evening, 17th inst., at 7 1/2. All members are requested to be present promptly, to attend to important business.

By order,

P. KEEFE, Post Adj.

SCARCE.—Locals are scarce to-day—no murders (except accidental), no suicides, no run-a-way marriages, no nothing! We could manufacture items; but our advertisers have again crowded us out in the cold.

Other Bound Caps, St. Paul style, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOES.

STILLWATER LIBRARY.—In accordance with a notice in our issue of last week, the members and friends of the Library Association met at the law office of Wm. M. McClure on Saturday evening last. After some discussion it was agreed to fix the price of membership at three dollars, and all those present agreed to act as a committee to solicit memberships among our citizens.

The meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday evening next, the 15th inst. It is in contemplation to organize an extensive circulating library, and if sufficient funds are obtained, to add to it a first-class Reading Room, with all the leading Literary and Scientific Periodicals printed in the English language. We trust the project will be cordially supported by our citizens.

Superfine Sully Carpeting \$1.50 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOES.

LET US HAVE THEM.—There is to be a course of lectures at Winona this winter—Tilton, Emerson, Fred Douglas, Gough, Nasby and Grace Greenwood, or some of them, are expected to lecture. Let us have some, or all of these eminent lecturers in Stillwater. The profits on the sale of larger beer for six days would secure the presence of these six lecturers in our city. Let us dispense with lager for one week and donate one week to the intellectual. What say you, Stillwater Library Association, Good Templars and all others?—Shall we have a week of literature of the highest American standard, or a winter of dissipation?

Temp Carpeting 50 to 60 cents per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOES.

COMING DOWN!—By reference to the advertisements of Mr. Joseph Daniels, and of Messrs. Webster, Schoemaker & Valentine, it will be seen that great reductions have been made at their respective establishments in the prices of staple goods.—A reduction of 20 per cent. is a big thing for purchasers, and they will be sure to avail themselves of the rare opportunities offered. See their advertisements.

Oil Treated Mercantile Boots and Shoes, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOES.

METEORIC SHOWER.—The meteoric shower advertised for the 14th ult., having been postponed on account of the weather, the event took place last Sabbath morning on Lake St. Croix. A man who did not have the fear of God or the fourth commandment before him, went on the ice to have a good time generally. Falling with his face upon the ice, he saw a million stars away down in "Kingdom come."

We don't know his name, but would suggest to him the propriety of observing the commandment referred to above—to "remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy." Dr. Carl says he will recover.

Star Carpeting at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOES.

A GOOD THING FOR COLD WEATHER.

Lieut. S. Bloomer is agent for Bradstreet's rubber moulding and weather strips, designed to exclude cold, wind, dust and rain from imperfect doors and windows, and he is now engaged in putting them up in this city. We have had our office ironed with these mouldings, and have no hesitancy in recommending them to our citizens. With the mercury at fifteen below zero, and wood eight and nine dollars a cord, these rubber mouldings will be found to be great economizers. Call on Lieut. Bloomer at his store, corner of Main and Myrtle.

Call at Hersey, Staples & Do's and see their splendid stock of Dry Goods.

FILLING UP.—During the past week eight or ten new rooms have been engaged at the Proctor House—the Penitentiary—seven of the new boarders being credited to the virtuous county of Hennepin. There are now thirty-five occupants of the State Prison, with half a dozen infected counties to hear from.

During the past summer twenty-six new cells were constructed, and when the fall and winter terms of court are heard from, they will all be occupied. At the present increase of population and crime the Prison will need a capacity of seventy-five cells during the coming year. This is a question demanding the prompt and immediate attention of the Legislature soon to assemble.

## HOLIDAY GIFT CONCERT.

We had the pleasure of a call a few days since from Mr. George E. Stanley, of La Crosse, the successful and indomitable gift sale gentleman of that city. Mr. Stanley is a gentleman—a nugget from the pure ore—and what he advertises he will comply with, even if it kills him. If your ticket draws any portion of the whole of Bacon's Block, your deed will be executed. That is Stanley's style! After ten years of success, Mr. Stanley will not permit his reputation to be reflected upon or compromised for a few thousand dollars. He gives just what your ticket calls for. We have so much confidence in Mr. Stanley that we have taken several tickets in his great enterprise, confidently expecting to draw Bacon's Block or an eight hundred dollar piano.

A. B. Easton, authorized local agent, will receive and forward names of subscribers from this city and county.—The drawing will positively take place on the 31st of December, and subscribers should forward their names at once. See advertisement.

Superfine Sully Carpeting \$1.50 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOES.

LET US HAVE THEM.—There is to be a course of lectures at Winona this winter—Tilton, Emerson, Fred Douglas, Gough, Nasby and Grace Greenwood, or some of them, are expected to lecture. Let us have some, or all of these eminent lecturers in Stillwater. The profits on the sale of larger beer for six days would secure the presence of these six lecturers in our city. Let us dispense with lager for one week and donate one week to the intellectual. What say you, Stillwater Library Association, Good Templars and all others?—Shall we have a week of literature of the highest American standard, or a winter of dissipation?

Superfine Sully Carpeting \$1.50 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOES.

LET US HAVE THEM.—There is to be a course of lectures at Winona this winter—Tilton, Emerson, Fred Douglas, Gough, Nasby and Grace Greenwood, or some of them, are expected to lecture. Let us have some, or all of these eminent lecturers in Stillwater. The profits on the sale of larger beer for six days would secure the presence of these six lecturers in our city. Let us dispense with lager for one week and donate one week to the intellectual. What say you, Stillwater Library Association, Good Templars and all others?—Shall we have a week of literature of the highest American standard, or a winter of dissipation?

Superfine Sully Carpeting \$1.50 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOES.

LET US HAVE THEM.—There is to be a course of lectures at Winona this winter—Tilton, Emerson, Fred Douglas, Gough, Nasby and Grace Greenwood, or some of them, are expected to lecture. Let us have some, or all of these eminent lecturers in Stillwater. The profits on the sale of larger beer for six days would secure the presence of these six lecturers in our city. Let us dispense with lager for one week and donate one week to the intellectual. What say you, Stillwater Library Association, Good Templars and all others?—Shall we have a week of literature of the highest American standard, or a winter of dissipation?

Superfine Sully Carpeting \$1.50 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOES.

LET US HAVE THEM.—There is to be a course of lectures at Winona this winter—Tilton, Emerson, Fred Douglas, Gough, Nasby and Grace Greenwood, or some of them, are expected to lecture. Let us have some, or all of these eminent lecturers in Stillwater. The profits on the sale of larger beer for six days would secure the presence of these six lecturers in our city. Let us dispense with lager for one week and donate one week to the intellectual. What say you, Stillwater Library Association, Good Templars and all others?—Shall we have a week of literature of the highest American standard, or a winter of dissipation?

Superfine Sully Carpeting \$1.50 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOES.

LET US HAVE THEM.—There is to be a course of lectures at Winona this winter—Tilton, Emerson, Fred Douglas, Gough, Nasby and Grace Greenwood, or some of them, are expected to lecture. Let us have some, or all of these eminent lecturers in Stillwater. The profits on the sale of larger beer for six days would secure the presence of these six lecturers in our city. Let us dispense with lager for one week and donate one week to the intellectual. What say you, Stillwater Library Association, Good Templars and all others?—Shall we have a week of literature of the highest American standard, or a winter of dissipation?

Superfine Sully Carpeting \$1.50 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOES.

LET US HAVE THEM.—There is to be a course of lectures at Winona this winter—Tilton, Emerson, Fred Douglas, Gough, Nasby and Grace Greenwood, or some of them, are expected to lecture. Let us have some, or all of these eminent lecturers in Stillwater. The profits on the sale of larger beer for six days would secure the presence of these six lecturers in our city. Let us dispense with lager for one week and donate one week to the intellectual. What say you, Stillwater Library Association, Good Templars and all others?—Shall we have a week of literature of the highest American standard, or a winter of dissipation?

Superfine Sully Carpeting \$1.50 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOES.

LET US HAVE THEM.—There is to be a course of lectures at Winona this winter—Tilton, Emerson, Fred Douglas, Gough, Nasby and Grace Greenwood, or some of them, are expected to lecture. Let us have some, or all of these eminent lecturers in Stillwater. The profits on the sale of larger beer for six days would secure the presence of these six lecturers in our city. Let us dispense with lager for one week and donate one week to the intellectual. What say you, Stillwater Library Association, Good Templars and all others?—Shall we have a week of literature of the highest American standard, or a winter of dissipation?

Superfine Sully Carpeting \$1.50 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOES.

LET US HAVE THEM.—There is to be a course of lectures at Winona this winter—Tilton, Emerson, Fred Douglas, Gough, Nasby and Grace Greenwood, or some of them, are expected to lecture. Let us have some, or all of these eminent lecturers in Stillwater. The profits on the sale of larger beer for six days would secure the presence of these six lecturers in our city. Let us dispense with lager for one week and donate one week to the intellectual. What say you, Stillwater Library Association, Good Templars and all others?—Shall we have a week of literature of the highest American standard, or a winter of dissipation?

Superfine Sully Carpeting \$1.50 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOES.

LET US HAVE THEM.—There is to be a course of lectures at Winona this winter—Tilton, Emerson, Fred Douglas, Gough, Nasby and Grace Greenwood, or some of them, are expected to lecture. Let us have some, or all of these eminent lecturers in Stillwater. The profits on the sale of larger beer for six days would secure the presence of these six lecturers in our city. Let us dispense with lager for one week and donate one week to the intellectual. What say you, Stillwater Library Association, Good Templars and all others?—Shall we have a week of literature of the highest American standard, or a winter of dissipation?

Superfine Sully Carpeting \$1.50 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOES.

LET US HAVE THEM.—There is to be a course of lectures at Winona this winter—Tilton, Emerson, Fred Douglas, Gough, Nasby and Grace Greenwood, or some of them, are expected to lecture. Let us have some, or all of these eminent lecturers in Stillwater. The profits on the sale of larger beer for six days would secure the presence of these six lecturers in our city. Let us dispense with lager for one week and donate one week to the intellectual. What say you, Stillwater Library Association, Good Templars and all others?—Shall we have a week of literature of the highest American standard, or a winter of dissipation?

Superfine Sully Carpeting \$1.50 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOES.

LET US HAVE THEM.—There is to be a course of lectures at Winona this winter—Tilton, Emerson, Fred Douglas, Gough, Nasby and Grace Greenwood, or some of them, are expected to lecture. Let us have some, or all of these eminent lecturers in Stillwater. The profits on the sale of larger beer for six days would secure the presence of these six lecturers in our city. Let us dispense with lager for one week and donate one week to the intellectual. What say you, Stillwater Library Association, Good Templars and all others?—Shall we have a week of literature of the highest American standard, or a winter of dissipation?

Superfine Sully Carpeting \$1.50 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOES.

LET US HAVE THEM.—There is to be a course of lectures at Winona this winter—Tilton, Emerson, Fred Douglas, Gough, Nasby and Grace Greenwood, or some of them, are expected to lecture. Let us have some, or all of these eminent lecturers in Stillwater. The profits on the sale of larger beer for six days would secure the presence of these six lecturers in our city. Let us dispense with lager for one week and donate one week to the intellectual. What say you, Stillwater Library Association, Good Templars and all others?—Shall we have a week of literature of the highest American standard, or a winter of dissipation?

Superfine Sully Carpeting \$1.50 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOES.

LET US HAVE THEM.—There is to be a course of lectures at Winona this winter—Tilton, Emerson, Fred Douglas, Gough, Nasby and Grace Greenwood, or some of them, are expected to lecture. Let us have some, or all of these eminent lecturers in Stillwater. The profits on the sale of larger beer for six days would secure the presence of these six lecturers in our city. Let us dispense with lager for one week and donate one week to the intellectual. What say you, Stillwater Library Association, Good Templars and all others?—Shall we have a week of literature of the highest American standard, or a winter of dissipation?

Superfine Sully Carpeting \$1.50 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOES.

LET US HAVE THEM.—There is to be a course of lectures at Winona this winter—Tilton, Emerson, Fred Douglas, Gough, Nasby and Grace Greenwood, or some of them, are expected to lecture. Let us have some, or all of these eminent lecturers in Stillwater. The profits on the sale of larger beer for six days would secure the presence of these six lecturers in our city. Let us dispense with lager for one week and donate one week to the intellectual. What say you, Stillwater Library Association, Good Templars and all others?—Shall we have a week of literature of the highest American standard, or a winter of dissipation?

Superfine Sully Carpeting \$1.50 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOES.

LET US HAVE THEM.—There is to be a course of lectures at Winona this winter—Tilton, Emerson, Fred Douglas, Gough, Nasby and Grace Greenwood, or some of them, are expected to lecture. Let us have some, or all of these eminent lecturers in Stillwater. The profits on the sale of larger beer for six days would secure the presence of these six lecturers in our city. Let us dispense with lager for one week and donate one week to the intellectual. What say you, Stillwater Library Association, Good Templars and all others?—Shall we have a week of literature of the highest American standard, or a winter of dissipation?

Superfine Sully Carpeting \$1.50 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOES.

LET US HAVE THEM.—There is to be a course of lectures at Winona this winter—Tilton, Emerson, Fred Douglas, Gough, Nasby and Grace Greenwood, or some of them, are expected to lecture. Let us have some, or all of these eminent lecturers in Stillwater. The profits on the sale of larger beer for six days would secure the presence of these six lecturers in our city. Let us dispense with lager for one week and donate one week to the intellectual. What say you, Stillwater Library Association, Good Templars and all others?—Shall we have a week of literature of the highest American standard, or a winter of dissipation?

Superfine Sully Carpeting \$1.50 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOES.

LET US HAVE THEM.—There is to be a course of lectures at Winona this winter—Tilton, Emerson, Fred Douglas, Gough, Nasby and Grace Greenwood, or some of them, are expected to lecture. Let us have some, or all of these eminent lecturers in Stillwater. The profits on the sale of larger beer for six days would secure the presence of these six lecturers in our city. Let us dispense with lager for one week and donate one week to the intellectual. What say you, Stillwater Library Association, Good Templars and all others?—Shall we have a week of literature of the highest American standard, or a winter of dissipation?

Superfine Sully Carpeting \$1.50 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOES.

LET US HAVE THEM.—There is to be a course of lectures at Winona this winter—Tilton, Emerson, Fred Douglas, Gough, Nasby and Grace Greenwood, or some of them, are expected to lecture. Let us have some, or all of these eminent lecturers in Stillwater. The profits on the sale of larger beer for six days would secure the presence of these six lecturers in our city. Let us dispense with lager for one week and donate one week to the intellectual. What say you, Stillwater Library Association, Good Templars and all others?—Shall we have a week of literature of the highest American standard, or a winter of dissipation?

## Gift Sale.

### HOLIDAY GIFT CONCERT.

#### STANLEY'S FIFTEENTH GRAND GIFT SALE!

##### FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF VALUABLE FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY!

###### TO BE DISTRIBUTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS!

###### \$45,000.00!

###### BACON'S BRICK BLOCK FOR THREE DOLLARS!

###### The only Genuine, Reliable Gift Sale in the United States!

###### AT SINGER'S HALL, NEWYEAR'S EVE, DECEMBER 31, 1866.

###### TICKETS ONE DOLLAR!

###### Admitting the Holder to the Grand Concert and Distribution of the \$45,000 CASH VALUE GIFTS!

###### THREE GIFTS OF \$6,000 EACH!

###### Being three FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS STORIES and Offices, together with the Grounds comprising the valuable, Productive property known as BACON'S BLOCK one of the choicest business locations on Main street, La Crosse, Wisconsin, besides a first-class assortment of

###### PIANOS, MELODEONS, ORGANS, FINE GOLD WATCHES, ELEGANT TABLE SETS, SEWING MACHINES,

###### together with a large number of SILVER WATCHES, and other First-Class Goods at Cash Value!

###### \$45,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY!

###### 4500 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH.

###### 3,500 GIFTS, and no small prizes!

###### Read the List:

###### 1st CAPITAL GIFT.

ONE-THIRD BACON'S BLOCK, occupied by J. C. Crooke & Co., Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, including the Grounds Office, &c., \$6,000

###### 2d CAPITAL GIFT.

ONE-THIRD BACON'S BLOCK, occupied by J. C. Crooke & Co., Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, including the Grounds Office, &c., \$6,000

###### 3d CAPITAL GIFT.

ONE-THIRD BACON'S BLOCK, occupied by J. C. Crooke & Co., Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, including the Grounds Office, &c., \$6,000

1st National Bank, including Office, grounds, &c., \$6,000

1st National Bank, including Office, grounds, &c., \$6,000

1st National Bank, including Office, grounds, &c., \$6,000

1st National Bank, including Office, grounds, &c., \$6,000

1st National Bank, including Office, grounds, &c., \$6,000

1st National Bank, including Office, grounds, &c., \$6,000

1st National Bank, including Office, grounds, &c., \$6,000

1st National Bank, including Office, grounds, &c., \$6,000

1st National Bank, including Office, grounds, &c., \$6,000

1st National Bank, including Office, grounds, &c., \$6,000

1st National Bank, including Office, grounds, &c., \$6,000

1st National Bank, including Office, grounds, &c., \$6,000

1st National Bank, including Office, grounds, &c., \$6,000

1st National Bank, including Office, grounds, &c., \$6,000

1st National Bank, including Office, grounds, &c., \$6,000

1st National Bank, including Office, grounds, &c., \$6,000

1st National Bank, including Office, grounds, &c., \$6,000

1st National Bank, including Office, grounds, &c., \$6,000

1st National Bank, including Office, grounds, &c., \$6,000

1st National Bank, including Office, grounds, &c., \$6,000

1st National Bank, including Office, grounds, &c., \$6,000

1st National Bank, including Office, grounds, &c., \$6,000







lines of the whole city be run and established by actual survey, to be perpetuated by permanent visible objects, and said actual lines by a scientific surveyor must be shown on the map with the exact measurement of the exterior lines, and also of the municipal subdivisions as specifically designated in the statute.

The verified manuscript map is required to be sent to this office, with an authenticated copy of the field-notes of survey. The map of survey must also be accompanied by the sworn statements of the parties as to the extent and general character of the improvement, and with it should be transmitted a general map of the region indicating the locality of the town site as near as possible to some prominent place in the geography of the country.

A point has been made as to the hardship of requiring municipal settlers to pay the cost of survey, while non-residents are permitted to purchase without the limitation of the payment of the expense of such a survey. This objection is answered by restricting the survey to the area applied for by the settlers; yet, should there be surplus lots not claimed, the sale of them would enhance the value of the land, and the increase of population is increase of the productive power, thereby offsetting any inconspicuous delay originally incurred in founding the city.

The lands offered at public sale in the last fiscal year amounted to 6,423,954 acres; in addition to which about 1,000,000 acres were withdrawn from sale or entry, have been restored to market.

All accounts of receivers of public money, and disbursing agents have been adjusted to the close of the fiscal year; all five per cent. due the land States have been adjusted as far as secured. The system which controls in adjustments of receivers and disbursing agents accounts, and the relation of these officers to the general land office, is a question of title, by purchase, or otherwise, of public lands is discussed, and the Commissioner recommends that the Interior Office be made a part of the General Land Office, and that all employees be made general in regard to all employees in land administration.

## INTERNAL REVENUE.

### Report of Commissioner Rollins.

The following is a synopsis of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

For the first time in the history of this office, the tabular statements comprised in its annual report, substantially exhibit the proceeds from various sources of revenue existing through an entire year. The aggregate amount is considerably in excess of the estimate at the date of my report, and, as I have reason to believe, of the estimate of others who had given thought to the subject and were most sanguine of the operation of the law.

It cannot be denied that the payment of this enormous tax has pressed heavily upon all classes of our citizens; but they have been encouraged by the assurance that not only were the current expenses of the Government defrayed thereby, but that the national debt, incurred for the preservation of the national life, was thus gradually being reduced.

I have thought it advisable to present a statement of the aggregate receipts of internal revenue for the past year.

The aggregate receipts of internal revenue were for the year:

1891.....\$117,145,749.52  
1892.....\$117,129,929.17  
1893.....\$117,129,929.17

### EXPENSE OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE.

The different ways in which accounts of the various internal revenue officers are adjusted and paid make it impossible to give a perfectly accurate statement of the expense of assessing and collecting the revenue for the year 1893. The expenses incurred during the year were not paid until after its close, and large amounts were paid on account of expenses of previous years adjusted last year. From an examination of the allowances made to the disbursing officers, the payments on account of this office, and the statements of assessors, compensation and expenses, made by the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, the expenses of the past fiscal year appear to be \$7,659,700.46.

This is less than two per cent. of the total receipts, exclusive of drawback and bounty, and is consequently collected. The percentage of expense is less than for the previous year, because the receipts were largely increased with a corresponding increase in the cost of collection.

### PROBABLE RECEIPTS FOR THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.

From a careful consideration of all the facts in my possession, however, I believe that the receipts of the fiscal year 1894, will reach the sum of two hundred and eighty five millions of dollars, (\$285,000,000.)

### TEN PER CENTUM PENALTIES.

The addition of ten per centum as a penalty for the non-payment of the tax on or before a certain day is sometimes a severe hardship, from which there is no relief even in cases of sickness or accident. I believe that a penalty of five per centum for neglect or refusal, and interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the time the tax is payable, will be ample sufficient, while the greater equality it will afford is a commendable feature.

### SPECIAL TAX.

The special tax act of July 13, 1890, is a substitute for the license tax of the earlier laws. For evading its payment when due the law provides imprisonment not exceeding two years and a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or both. I recommend that the imprisonment, except for violation by distillers, rectifiers, and manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, and cigars, and dealers in liquors, be abolished, and that the minimum fine for failure or evasion of payment be fixed at ten dollars. With this change, relief by positive enactment should be given certain classes of persons against whom it has never been deemed necessary or just to enforce the penal provisions of the statute.

Redeemers.—To those articles which persons are authorized to peddle without payment of a special tax, I recommend the addition of fruits, vegetables, pies, cakes, and confectionery when sold by persons on foot, thus protecting the poor women and children striving to earn a livelihood, and who, in numerous instances, have been subjected to anxiety and cost.

### Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Liquor.

The law of 1892 discriminated between wholesale and retail dealers in liquors by the quantity of single sales. A sale of three gallons or more at one time constituted a person a wholesale dealer. The present statute provides an additional test, and any person whose annual sales, including sales of other merchandise, exceeds \$25,000, is a wholesale liquor dealer.

The tax upon a retail dealer in liquor is twenty-five dollars; that of a wholesale dealer one hundred dollars or more. Many dealers who aggregate sales are small may occasionally sell in quantities as small as three gallons. Certain sales in excess of an addition of seventy-five dollars. It is difficult for revenue officers to ascertain in such cases when such liability has occurred. It is burdensome to the dealer to pay the tax. The year often falls of its legitimate purpose, and I recommend its modification by striking out the limit in quantity, leaving that of only value or receipt.

Butchers.—Butchers are required to pay a special tax of ten dollars, and are not regarded as dealers. The repeal of the tax upon animals slaughtered has removed a reason for the measure, and I respectfully recommend that when their annual sales exceed the sum of \$25,000 their tax should be increased precisely as that of dealers is increased.

### Plumbers and Gas-fitters.—These persons now pay ten dollars only, the same amount which is paid by retail dealers. I see no reason why they should not be taxed upon their sales as dealers are taxed, and as wholesale dealers when their annual sales exceed \$25,000. Equality of taxation is greatly desired in revenue laws.

### Distilled Spirits.

The provisions of law bearing upon the distillation of spirits were essentially defective prior to the act of July. They were insufficient, even in the hands of the most experienced and vigilant officers, to prevent frauds, either in large or small distilleries.

Great numbers of small stills, for the illicit manufacture of rum from molasses, were erected in the garrets and cellars of the most populous cities, while many of the recognized and licensed distilleries were run by night, their proprietors keeping fraudulent accounts of their consumption of grain and other vegetable substances, and their production of spirits and the sale or removal thereof to bonded warehouses.

In every distillery, the daily production of which was one hundred gallons or more, assessors were instructed to place an assistant, whose duty should be to record the removal of all articles to and from the premises, and generally to see that all the requirements of the law were fully complied with. Collectors were urged to annual watchfulness for the proper and honest distillation of spirits, and everything was done which was believed to be valuable, and which the law would authorize, to check the frauds, but without the desired success. The new law has more productive power than with old one. Its punitive provisions are more numerous and stringent, and the withdrawal of the spirits from the actual and exclusive possession of their owners, and the removal of their distillation, I have no doubt, will be of advantage to the Government.

### REDUCING THE NUMBER OF TAXABLE ARTICLES.

Premising that the necessities of the Treasury will allow the gradual reduction of taxes, I would express my belief that in no other way can the same measure of relief be granted, both to the public and to revenue officers, as in the reduction of the number of taxable articles. The *ad valorem* tax of five per centum upon "manufactures" is a source of irritation and oppression. It is the rule, but, as early as possible, should be made the exception. The sources of revenue, which on it to be, may be counted by hundreds. Protection should be encouraged, as it is the foundation of the individual and national wealth. Whatever constitutes an element in the manufacture of another and a taxable article should itself be exempt from tax. It is the almost universal principle which should be applied to the taxation of manufactures, and it is the duty of Congress to determine what should be made to the list of those exempted as rapidly as the amount to be derived from such taxation can be safely reduced.

### INCOME TAX.

That portion of the law of 1864 which relates to income was but slightly touched by the act passed at the last session of Congress. Various amendments to it were adopted by the House of Representatives, and the bill was passed, but the general requirements and the impossibility of their passage in session for the annual assessment of the current year, and the pressure of more important business, rendered it impossible to determine their fate. They will probably be presented again during the coming winter in a new bill from the House.

Of these amendments the most important was, perhaps, the exemption from tax of one thousand dollars, instead of six hundred as is now provided. It was of course, the purpose of the law to exempt so much of one's income as was deemed by his actual necessities. Six hundred dollars was believed to be the minimum expense of each at the time of the passage of the first law. Since then the internal tax upon commodities, the increase of customs duty, and the depreciation of the currency, have wrought an almost universal advance in prices, and I believe the same reason for exemption which at first secured any exemption whatever.

I am, sir, with great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
E. A. BOLLES, Commissioner.

Twenty-five dollars; that of a wholesale dealer one hundred dollars or more. Many dealers who aggregate sales are small may occasionally sell in quantities as small as three gallons. Certain sales in excess of an addition of seventy-five dollars. It is difficult for revenue officers to ascertain in such cases when such liability has occurred. It is burdensome to the dealer to pay the tax. The year often falls of its legitimate purpose, and I recommend its modification by striking out the limit in quantity, leaving that of only value or receipt.

Butchers.—Butchers are required to pay a special tax of ten dollars, and are not regarded as dealers. The repeal of the tax upon animals slaughtered has removed a reason for the measure, and I respectfully recommend that when their annual sales exceed the sum of \$25,000 their tax should be increased precisely as that of dealers is increased.

Plumbers and Gas-fitters.—These persons now pay ten dollars only, the same amount which is paid by retail dealers. I see no reason why they should not be taxed upon their sales as dealers are taxed, and as wholesale dealers when their annual sales exceed \$25,000. Equality of taxation is greatly desired in revenue laws.

Distilled Spirits.—The provisions of law bearing upon the distillation of spirits were essentially defective prior to the act of July. They were insufficient, even in the hands of the most experienced and vigilant officers, to prevent frauds, either in large or small distilleries.

Great numbers of small stills, for the illicit manufacture of rum from molasses, were erected in the garrets and cellars of the most populous cities, while many of the recognized and licensed distilleries were run by night, their proprietors keeping fraudulent accounts of their consumption of grain and other vegetable substances, and their production of spirits and the sale or removal thereof to bonded warehouses.

In every distillery, the daily production of which was one hundred gallons or more, assessors were instructed to place an assistant, whose duty should be to record the removal of all articles to and from the premises, and generally to see that all the requirements of the law were fully complied with. Collectors were urged to annual watchfulness for the proper and honest distillation of spirits, and everything was done which was believed to be valuable, and which the law would authorize, to check the frauds, but without the desired success. The new law has more productive power than with old one. Its punitive provisions are more numerous and stringent, and the withdrawal of the spirits from the actual and exclusive possession of their owners, and the removal of their distillation, I have no doubt, will be of advantage to the Government.

REDUCING THE NUMBER OF TAXABLE ARTICLES.—Premising that the necessities of the Treasury will allow the gradual reduction of taxes, I would express my belief that in no other way can the same measure of relief be granted, both to the public and to revenue officers, as in the reduction of the number of taxable articles. The *ad valorem* tax of five per centum upon "manufactures" is a source of irritation and oppression. It is the rule, but, as early as possible, should be made the exception. The sources of revenue, which on it to be, may be counted by hundreds. Protection should be encouraged, as it is the foundation of the individual and national wealth. Whatever constitutes an element in the manufacture of another and a taxable article should itself be exempt from tax. It is the almost universal principle which should be applied to the taxation of manufactures, and it is the duty of Congress to determine what should be made to the list of those exempted as rapidly as the amount to be derived from such taxation can be safely reduced.

### INCOME TAX.

That portion of the law of 1864 which relates to income was but slightly touched by the act passed at the last session of Congress. Various amendments to it were adopted by the House of Representatives, and the bill was passed, but the general requirements and the impossibility of their passage in session for the annual assessment of the current year, and the pressure of more important business, rendered it impossible to determine their fate. They will probably be presented again during the coming winter in a new bill from the House.

Of these amendments the most important was, perhaps, the exemption from tax of one thousand dollars, instead of six hundred as is now provided. It was of course, the purpose of the law to exempt so much of one's income as was deemed by his actual necessities. Six hundred dollars was believed to be the minimum expense of each at the time of the passage of the first law. Since then the internal tax upon commodities, the increase of customs duty, and the depreciation of the currency, have wrought an almost universal advance in prices, and I believe the same reason for exemption which at first secured any exemption whatever.

I am, sir, with great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
E. A. BOLLES, Commissioner.

### IMMENSE FRAUD IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Nov. 10. There is a firm here named A. S. Robinson & Co., engaged in the wholesale cigar and tobacco trade. The house is a large one, and it did an immense business, for the effectual reason that it managed to sell certain brands of foreign cigars to its customers at a far less price than its neighbors possibly could without a loss. How this was managed, no one could tell, though just suspicion was busy. About three years ago, if I may judge rightly, however, the secret leaked out. A searching investigation revealed the fact that members of the firm had been for over three years systematically committing perjury by swearing to undervalued invoices of cigars when the latter were passing through the Custom-House. The books of the firm were seized, and they, with other sources of information, clearly show that the Government had been swindled, as above, out of fully \$1,000,000. The culprits fully admitted their guilt, when it could no longer be hidden, and boldly attempted to face the matter only by asserting that undervaluation of importations and perjury were the rule among the trade. They offered to compromise by paying the Government the sum of \$250,000, but they backed out of this last offer very soon, however, and, as is said, by John Conness, one of our present United States Senators, and other officials here, got off with the paltry fine of \$25,000. These are well-known facts here, and though all the parties involved have been repeatedly charged with this open and apparent shame, they have maintained a proud silence, not at all characteristic of them when they can improve a charge and make martyrs of themselves.

### Death of "Peg Leg Smith."

The San Francisco Morning Call announces the death, in that city, of a noted mountain character, Thomas L. Smith, of whose wonderful exploits on the plains we have often heard. He was a Kentuckian born, and nearly seventy years of age when he gave in his hand. The Call says of him:

In early life he became a member of the American Fur Company, and for nearly thirty years trapped beaver, hunted buffalo, and fought Indians on the frontier and the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains. While a member of the company, he visited nearly every portion of the country lying between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean, and the Red river on the North and Mexico on the South. He acquired the languages of the Pawnees, Sioux, Shoshones, Utah, Paluvans, Crows, Blackfeet, Navajos, and other tribes, and became a chief in the Utah tribe. In 1837, he was in company with four companions, his party was attacked by a band of roving Indians. During the battle that followed, Smith was shot in the leg, the bone of which was shattered so badly that Smith became satisfied that he would die unless the leg was amputated. As none of his companions had the courage necessary to undertake the job, Smith performed the amputation himself. As wonderful as it may appear to the professional reader, Smith's leg healed, and formed a very good one.

It was this fact that gave him the name of Peg Leg Smith. In 1839 he visited California for the first time, and was so pleased with the climate that he returned shortly after the country came into the possession of the United States. Four or five years ago Peg Leg was a habitué of Montgomery street, and was always to be found at the "Old Corner." About three years ago he began to decline, and was finally compelled to take up his abode in the City Hospital, where he lingered until he died from old age.

### Immense Fraud in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Nov. 10. There is a firm here named A. S. Robinson & Co., engaged in the wholesale cigar and tobacco trade. The house is a large one, and it did an immense business, for the effectual reason that it managed to sell certain brands of foreign cigars to its customers at a far less price than its neighbors possibly could without a loss. How this was managed, no one could tell, though just suspicion was busy. About three years ago, if I may judge rightly, however, the secret leaked out. A searching investigation revealed the fact that members of the firm had been for over three years systematically committing perjury by swearing to undervalued invoices of cigars when the latter were passing through the Custom-House. The books of the firm were seized, and they, with other sources of information, clearly show that the Government had been swindled, as above, out of fully \$1,000,000. The culprits fully admitted their guilt, when it could no longer be hidden, and boldly attempted to face the matter only by asserting that undervaluation of importations and perjury were the rule among the trade. They offered to compromise by paying the Government the sum of \$250,000, but they backed out of this last offer very soon, however, and, as is said, by John Conness, one of our present United States Senators, and other officials here, got off with the paltry fine of \$25,000. These are well-known facts here, and though all the parties involved have been repeatedly charged with this open and apparent shame, they have maintained a proud silence, not at all characteristic of them when they can improve a charge and make martyrs of themselves.

### Death of "Peg Leg Smith."

The San Francisco Morning Call announces the death, in that city, of a noted mountain character, Thomas L. Smith, of whose wonderful exploits on the plains we have often heard. He was a Kentuckian born, and nearly seventy years of age when he gave in his hand. The Call says of him:

In early life he became a member of the American Fur Company, and for nearly thirty years trapped beaver, hunted buffalo, and fought Indians on the frontier and the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains. While a member of the company, he visited nearly every portion of the country lying between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean, and the Red river on the North and Mexico on the South. He acquired the languages of the Pawnees, Sioux, Shoshones, Utah, Paluvans, Crows, Blackfeet, Navajos, and other tribes, and became a chief in the Utah tribe. In 1837, he was in company with four companions, his party was attacked by a band of roving Indians. During the battle that followed, Smith was shot in the leg, the bone of which was shattered so badly that Smith became satisfied that he would die unless the leg was amputated. As none of his companions had the courage necessary to undertake the job, Smith performed the amputation himself. As wonderful as it may appear to the professional reader, Smith's leg healed, and formed a very good one.

It was this fact that gave him the name of Peg Leg Smith. In 1839 he visited California for the first time, and was so pleased with the climate that he returned shortly after the country came into the possession of the United States. Four or five years ago Peg Leg was a habitué of Montgomery street, and was always to be found at the "Old Corner." About three years ago he began to decline, and was finally compelled to take up his abode in the City Hospital, where he lingered until he died from old age.

### Immense Fraud in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Nov. 10. There is a firm here named A. S. Robinson & Co., engaged in the wholesale cigar and tobacco trade. The house is a large one, and it did an immense business, for the effectual reason that it managed to sell certain brands of foreign cigars to its customers at a far less price than its neighbors possibly could without a loss. How this was managed, no one could tell, though just suspicion was busy. About three years ago, if I may judge rightly, however, the secret leaked out. A searching investigation revealed the fact that members of the firm had been for over three years systematically committing perjury by swearing to undervalued invoices of cigars when the latter were passing through the Custom-House. The books of the firm were seized, and they, with other sources of information, clearly show that the Government had been swindled, as above, out of fully \$1,000,000. The culprits fully admitted their guilt, when it could no longer be hidden, and boldly attempted to face the matter only by asserting that undervaluation of importations and perjury were the rule among the trade. They offered to compromise by paying the Government the sum of \$250,000, but they backed out of this last offer very soon, however, and, as is said, by John Conness, one of our present United States Senators, and other officials here, got off with the paltry fine of \$25,000. These are well-known facts here, and though all the parties involved have been repeatedly charged with this open and apparent shame, they have maintained a proud silence, not at all characteristic of them when they can improve a charge and make martyrs of themselves.

### Death of "Peg Leg Smith."

The San Francisco Morning Call announces the death, in that city, of a noted mountain character, Thomas L. Smith, of whose wonderful exploits on the plains we have often heard. He was a Kentuckian born, and nearly seventy years of age when he gave in his hand. The Call says of him:

In early life he became a member of the American Fur Company, and for nearly thirty years trapped beaver, hunted buffalo, and fought Indians on the frontier and the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains. While a member of the company, he visited nearly every portion of the country lying between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean, and the Red river on the North and Mexico on the South. He acquired the languages of the Pawnees, Sioux, Shoshones, Utah, Paluvans, Crows, Blackfeet, Navajos, and other tribes, and became a chief in the Utah tribe. In 1837, he was in company with four companions, his party was attacked by a band of roving Indians. During the battle that followed, Smith was shot in the leg, the bone of which was shattered so badly that Smith became satisfied that he would die unless the leg was amputated. As none of his companions had the courage necessary to undertake the job, Smith performed the amputation himself. As wonderful as it may appear to the professional reader, Smith's leg healed, and formed a very good one.

It was this fact that gave him the name of Peg Leg Smith. In 1839 he visited California for the first time, and was so pleased with the climate that he returned shortly after the country came into the possession of the United States. Four or five years ago Peg Leg was a habitué of Montgomery street, and was always to be found at the "Old Corner." About three years ago he began to decline, and was finally compelled to take up his abode in the City Hospital, where he lingered until he died from old age.

### Immense Fraud in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Nov. 10. There is a firm here named A. S. Robinson & Co., engaged in the wholesale cigar and tobacco trade. The house is a large one, and it did an immense business, for the effectual reason that it managed to sell certain brands of foreign cigars to its customers at a far less price than its neighbors possibly could without a loss. How this was managed, no one could tell, though just suspicion was busy. About three years ago, if I may judge rightly, however, the secret leaked out. A searching investigation revealed the fact that members of the firm had been for over three years systematically committing perjury by swearing to undervalued invoices of cigars when the latter were passing through the Custom-House. The books of the firm were seized, and they, with other sources of information, clearly show that the Government had been swindled, as above, out of fully \$1,000,000. The culprits fully admitted their guilt, when it could no longer be hidden, and boldly attempted to face the matter only by asserting that undervaluation of importations and perjury were the rule among the trade. They offered to compromise by paying the Government the sum of \$250,000, but they backed out of this last offer very soon, however, and, as is said, by John Conness, one of our present United States Senators, and other officials here, got off with the paltry fine of \$25,000. These are well-known facts here, and though all the parties involved have been repeatedly charged with this open and apparent shame, they have maintained a proud silence, not at all characteristic of them when they can improve a charge and make martyrs of themselves.

### Death of "Peg Leg Smith."

The San Francisco Morning Call announces the death, in that city, of a noted mountain character, Thomas L. Smith, of whose wonderful exploits on the plains we have often heard. He was a Kentuckian born, and nearly seventy years of age when he gave in his hand. The Call says of him:

In early life he became a member of the American Fur Company, and for nearly thirty years trapped beaver, hunted buffalo, and fought Indians on the frontier and the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains. While a member of the company, he visited nearly every portion of the country lying between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean, and the Red river on the North and Mexico on the South. He acquired the languages of the Pawnees, Sioux, Shoshones, Utah, Paluvans, Crows, Blackfeet, Navajos, and other tribes, and became a chief in the Utah tribe. In 1837, he was in company with four companions, his party was attacked by a band of roving Indians. During the battle that followed, Smith was shot in the leg, the bone of which was shattered so badly that Smith became satisfied that he would die unless the leg was amputated. As none of his companions had the courage necessary to undertake the job, Smith performed the amputation himself. As wonderful as it may appear to the professional reader, Smith's leg healed, and formed a very good one.

It was this fact that gave him the name of Peg Leg Smith. In 1839 he visited California for the first time, and was so pleased with the climate that he returned shortly after the country came into the possession of the United States. Four or five years ago Peg Leg was a habitué of Montgomery street, and was always to be found at the "Old Corner." About three years ago he began to decline, and was finally compelled to take up his abode in the City Hospital, where he lingered until he died from old age.

### Immense Fraud in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Nov. 10. There is a firm here named A. S. Robinson & Co., engaged in the wholesale cigar and tobacco trade. The house is a large one, and it did an immense business, for the effectual reason that it managed to sell certain brands of foreign cigars to its customers at a far less price than its neighbors possibly could without a loss. How this was managed, no one could tell, though just suspicion was busy. About three years ago, if I may judge rightly, however, the secret leaked out. A searching investigation revealed the fact that members of the firm had been for over three years systematically committing perjury by swearing to undervalued invoices of cigars when the latter were passing through the Custom-House. The books of the firm were seized, and they, with other sources of information, clearly show that the Government had been swindled, as above, out of fully \$1,000,000. The culprits fully admitted their guilt, when it could no longer be hidden, and boldly attempted to face the matter only by asserting that undervaluation of importations and perjury were the rule among the trade. They offered to compromise by paying the Government the sum of \$250,000, but they backed out of this last offer very soon, however, and, as is said, by John Conness, one of our present United States Senators, and other officials here, got off with the paltry fine of \$25,000. These are well-known facts here, and though all the parties involved have been repeatedly charged with this open and apparent shame, they have maintained a proud silence, not at all characteristic of them when they can improve a charge and make martyrs of themselves.

### Death of "Peg Leg Smith."

The San Francisco Morning Call announces the death, in that city, of a noted mountain character, Thomas L. Smith, of whose wonderful exploits on the plains we have often heard. He was a Kentuckian born, and nearly seventy years of age when he gave in his hand. The Call says of him:

In early life he became a member of the American Fur Company, and for nearly thirty years trapped beaver, hunted buffalo, and fought Indians on the frontier and the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains. While a member of the company, he visited nearly every portion of the country lying between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean, and the Red river on the North and Mexico on the South. He acquired the languages of the Pawnees, Sioux, Shoshones, Utah, Paluvans, Crows, Blackfeet, Navajos, and other tribes, and became a chief in the Utah tribe. In 1837, he was in company with four companions, his party was attacked by a band of roving Indians. During the battle that followed, Smith was shot in the leg, the bone of which was shattered so badly that Smith became satisfied that he would die unless the leg was amputated. As none of his companions had the courage necessary to undertake the job, Smith performed the amputation himself. As wonderful as it may appear to the professional reader, Smith's leg healed, and formed a very good one.

### Immense Fraud in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Nov. 10. There is a firm here named A. S. Robinson & Co., engaged in the wholesale cigar and tobacco trade. The house is a large one, and it did an immense business, for the effectual reason that it managed to sell certain brands of foreign cigars to its customers at a far less price than its neighbors possibly could without a loss. How this was managed, no one could tell, though just suspicion was busy. About three years ago, if I may judge rightly, however, the secret leaked out. A searching investigation revealed the fact that members of the firm had been for over three years systematically committing perjury by swearing to undervalued invoices of cigars when the latter were passing through the Custom-House. The books of the firm were seized, and they, with other sources of information, clearly show that the Government had been swindled, as above, out of fully \$1,000,000. The culprits fully admitted their guilt, when it could no longer be hidden, and boldly attempted to face the matter only by asserting that undervaluation of importations and perjury were the rule among the trade. They offered to compromise by paying the Government the sum of \$250,000, but they backed out of this last offer very soon, however, and, as is said, by John Conness, one of our present United States Senators, and other officials here, got off with the paltry fine of \$25,000. These are well-known facts here, and though all the parties involved have been repeatedly charged with this open and apparent shame, they have maintained a proud silence, not at all characteristic of them when they can improve a charge and make martyrs of themselves.

## OUR AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

### Notes on America by an Englishman.

In the Mark Lane Express there is an interesting article from the pen of Mr. James Howard, of Bedford, England, touching the agricultural resources and progressiveness of America, from which the following paragraphs are transferred to the columns of the Times. Mr. Howard traveled about 5,000 miles in this country, and was exceedingly well pleased with everything he saw, except our system of agriculture, which every good farmer knows needs complete renovation.

He returned to the land of his nativity with many of his prejudices and whimsical notions concerning Americans ethically corrected. He thus alludes to "AMERICAN AGRICULTURE."

America has been styled the granary of Europe; it is, doubtless, the largest growing country in the world. It is mainly upon its agriculture that the progress of the country depends; its manufactures are comparatively unimportant, as from three-fourths to seven-eighths of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Although we may learn a good deal from the American farmer, and his men in the art and practice of agriculture, the old country is in the position of teacher. We might be expected in a comparatively new country, the agriculture, as a rule, is rough, and far behind that of England. That the farming should not have the neat and finished appearance which it presents in England and Scotland is not to be wondered at, when the decrease and scarcity of labor are considered and when it is remembered how large a number of the cultivators of the soil were not brought up to the business.

A very large proportion of the farms in the older States have been reclaimed from the primeval forest; for hundreds upon hundreds of miles of stumps of the larger trees still remain in the fields, so that the date of the settlement of the locality can be calculated by the number of stumps remaining. In the rocky and stony districts the stumps will remain piled in heaps, the plow and reaper having to treat their way between these stumps and heaps of stones. The system pursued in clearing the land of timber is as follows: In the Fall or Autumn, the underwood is cut and piled. In the Winter the trees are felled on or toward the stacks of underwood, which are then set on fire. The small stumps are extracted by a crab, worked by oxen or horses; the larger stumps are left to rot. The ground is then ploughed, or, as we should think, scratched over. Two or three crops of Indian corn are raised, or to get rid of the second growth of underwood, which is left in grass until the larger stumps are sufficiently decayed to be removed.

The Times finds cause for regret that there is no such thing as a "Peg Leg Smith" in America. The *Harold* thinks the message sent to the court after the jury had rendered their verdict. The President talks of the great landmarks, and of the fact that they had been swept away by the south-eastern deluge of a red blood—as if the war had changed nothing, and as if the recent elections had decided nothing.

The Times finds cause for regret that there is no such thing as a "Peg Leg Smith" in America. The *Harold* thinks the message sent to the court after the jury had rendered their verdict. The President talks of the great landmarks, and of the fact that they had been swept away by the south-eastern deluge of a red blood—as if the war had changed nothing, and as if the recent elections had decided nothing.

The Times finds cause for regret that there is no such thing as a "Peg Leg Smith" in America. The *Harold* thinks the message sent to the court after the jury had rendered their verdict. The President talks of the great landmarks, and of the fact that they had been swept away by the south-eastern deluge of a red blood—as if the war had changed nothing, and as if the recent elections had decided nothing.

The Times finds cause for regret that there is no such thing as a "Peg Leg Smith" in America. The *Harold* thinks the message sent to the court after the jury had rendered their verdict. The President talks of the great landmarks, and of the fact that they had been swept away by the south-eastern deluge of a red blood—as if the war had changed nothing, and as if the recent elections had decided nothing.

The Times finds cause for regret that there is no such thing as a "Peg Leg Smith" in America. The *Harold* thinks the message sent to the court after the jury had rendered their verdict. The President talks of the great landmarks, and of the fact that they had been swept away by the south-eastern deluge of a red blood—as if the war had changed nothing, and as if the recent elections had decided nothing.

The Times finds cause for regret that there is no such thing as a "Peg Leg Smith" in America. The *Harold* thinks the message sent to the court after the jury had rendered their verdict. The President talks of the great landmarks, and of the fact that they had been swept away by the south-eastern deluge of a red blood—as if the war had changed nothing, and as if the recent elections had decided nothing.

The Times finds cause for regret that there is no such thing as a "Peg Leg Smith" in America. The *Harold* thinks the message sent to the court after the jury had rendered their verdict. The President talks of the great landmarks, and of the fact that they had been swept away by the south-eastern deluge of a red blood—as if the war had changed nothing, and as if the recent elections had decided nothing.

The Times finds cause for regret that there is no such thing as a "Peg Leg Smith" in America. The *Harold* thinks the message sent to the court after the jury had rendered their verdict. The President talks of the great landmarks, and of the fact that they had been swept away by the south-eastern deluge of a red blood—as if the war had changed nothing, and as if the recent elections had decided nothing.

The Times finds cause for regret that there is no such thing as a "Peg Leg Smith" in America. The *Harold* thinks the message sent to the court after the jury had rendered their verdict. The President talks of the great landmarks, and of the fact that they had been swept away by the south-eastern deluge of a red blood—as if the war had changed nothing, and as if the recent elections had decided nothing.

The Times finds cause for regret that there is no such thing as a "Peg Leg Smith" in America. The *Harold* thinks the message sent to the court after the jury had rendered their verdict. The President talks of the great landmarks, and of the fact that they had been swept away by the south-eastern deluge of a red blood—as if the war had changed nothing, and as if the recent elections had decided nothing.

The Times finds cause for regret that there is no such thing as a "Peg Leg Smith" in America. The *Harold* thinks the message sent to the court after the jury had rendered their verdict. The President talks of the great landmarks, and of the fact that they had been swept away by the south-eastern deluge of a red blood—as if the war had changed nothing, and as if the recent elections had decided nothing.











## MINNESOTA FOR CONSUMPTIVES

### Benefits of a Cold and Dry Atmosphere.

#### Testimony of a Medical Gentleman of Large Observation.

Letter from Dr. Chas. A. Leas, Consul at Madeira.

A few weeks ago we printed, from the *Winona Republican*, the following letter to Senator Norton from Dr. CHARLES A. LEAS, United States Consul at Madeira, a gentleman who has devoted much attention to the effect of climate upon consumptive patients:

U. S. CONSULATE, FUNCHAL, MADEIRA, September 10, 1896.

To the Hon. Daniel S. Norton, U. S. Senator, Winona, Minnesota.

Sir—Through a Marylander, and not having the honor of personal acquaintance with you, yet being the liberty to say that for many years I practiced medicine in the city of Baltimore, and was at the head of the Health Department of that city. Nearly eight years ago, I entered the foreign service of the government, was consul in Northern Russia, Sweden, Central America, and now here, and I have made the subject of climate, as a curative agent in consumption, a special study. In connection with my annual report to the State Department at Washington—just now sent out—I have entered somewhat into detail upon that subject, and have endeavored to show from observation that consumption, in its earlier stages, is best relieved by cold, and residence of greater or less extent, in high northern latitudes, instead of warm climates, as is the usual custom of the United States. The great object, therefore, of this note is to say that I have for 10 years in the State Department, and Commercial Relations for 1897. Therefore, not this year, but in 1897, I will reach the public eye, and if you feel sufficient interest in the matter, and could get the subject before the general public, through the newspapers, I would, I doubt, be pleased to publish it in the matter, and believe me to be with great respect,

CHAS. A. LEAS, U. S. Consul.

Following the above suggestion of Dr. Leas we have applied to the State Department for a copy of his report, which has been promptly furnished for publication in the *Phoenix*.

Although a large portion is devoted to the climate and the influences surrounding invalids at Madeira and in other mild climates, the whole will be found interesting, while his conclusion that Minnesota possesses the finest climate for consumptives is fully corroborated by the experience of thousands.

#### Extracts from the Report of Dr. Leas to the State Department.

##### MADREIRA AS A SANATORIUM.

The reputation of Madeira has been world wide, for its healthy character, and the delightfulness of its climate, the thermometer seldom going above 80° in summer and below 50° in winter. It has been for many years a place of resort for invalids, particularly those of the consumptive character, from the Continent of Europe, and a concentration of circumstances is gradually disintegrating that reputation, and among the number may be mentioned, the liberality of the French government, and the fact that, in the South of France and Algeria, the excellence of the climates of these localities and Egypt. The increase of consumption on the island of Madeira, the ill-effects of the Portuguese government, and the Madeira authorities, in throwing all the vexatious and hindrances possible in the way of visitors. The great number of poor that through the streets of Funchal, uncares for by the authorities, are left to tease and worry the strangers through their persistent entreaties, and lastly, the fact that here of late has been demonstrated as derivable from the effects of a high degree of cold upon the system as a curative agent in consumption.

##### CLIMATE OF FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

Through the climate of the south of France and Algeria are not to be compared with Madeira in point of equality, yet as those localities are more easily reached, and the local authorities polite and active in their efforts to render comfortable and easy those who visit their respective places, to spend money and seek pleasure and health; many who previously visited Madeira, now journey to the above named countries, together with Egypt, rather than make a much longer voyage to Madeira, incurring the risk of being denied admission, though a prohibitory law refusing to provide a lazaretto where persons might lay out a reasonable, or even an unreasonable period, or if admitted, be teased and worried, by beggars the whole winter, with other annoyances and hindrances to out-door pleasure and exercise, which are not proper here to be mentioned.

##### CONSUMPTION IN EUROPE.

Consumption has been reported in Europe to be on the actual increase among the inhabitants of the island of Madeira, which, upon investigation, I am convinced is unfortunately true. And, though the statistics fail to collect or preserve statistical information upon the subject (at least for public inspection), yet they do not deny the assertion. It must be said, however, that this circumstance is very unjustly damaging the reputation and interests of the island, because it is not inferable to the climate, or any change in the character of the atmosphere. The increased tendency to consumption is confined to the lower classes, and results from the peculiar mode of living, which is in stone huts without any floors, bad ventilation, scanty food, and increased anxiety of mind, resulting from the difficulty of obtaining subsistence. Among the upper and better provided for classes, such increased consumptive tendency does not, I believe, exist. And so far as strangers are concerned, the same sensitive and curative qualities of the atmosphere and temperature exist as previous.

##### ANNOTATIONS AT MADEIRA.

In regard to the large number of poor that seek aid from the visitors, and which forms a serious objection to a comfortable residence in Funchal, for even a winter, I will say, "that the poor we have always with us." Indeed we may say, that they will come to you from any other land, but then it must, at the same time, be confessed, that few, if any, Christian communities, do so little for their poor

## THE PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY OF MADEIRA.

They have a poor-house in Funchal which, so far as I have been able to count, contains some 30 or 35 paupers, which is all the authorities say they can accommodate, and yet to support these the Directors have to make an appeal to the strangers for contributions. Thus it will be seen how little the government and private Portuguese do for the support of their own poor. The balance (and their name is legion) swarm the streets and landing places on the arrival of strangers, and not only then, but during their entire residence, beset their persons and dwellings, urging for a mite to aid in preserving intact their souls and bodies; and to add to this misery, though it is the duty of each party to maintain its own poor, yet in stead of doing their common duty they turn loose all their poor in the winter season upon the town of Funchal to increase the torment and misery of the hospital and charitable strangers who come here to see health, and comfort. To the truly charitable and christian mind, and man of moderate and even more than moderate means, it is a heart-rending sight to see the poor of Madeira, and to add to this, the desire to give them food, it is a duty to give, but the sea of misery seems so vast and great, that his spare means are but a drop in the mass of waters to which his donations, seems only to add, and which, and yet to continue to distribute, only serves for him a reputation of being charitable, and at once comes down upon him, this reputation of humanity, and crippled and crippled humanity, seeking each his share of the charity, so that at last the christian and charitable man, or woman, is led to deeply grieve for his or her incapacity, to accomplish any appreciable good, to which themselves away from the sight of misery and destitution; and all this the authorities instead of diminishing the amount of misery and poverty in the island, and encouraging strangers to come to the island, are greatly increasing it, through an opposite course.

### THE DOCUMENTS CALLED FOR BY CONGRESS.

Interesting Correspondence of Government Officials.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

The President to-day transmitted to the House an answer to the resolution calling for information relative to the discovery and arrest of John H. Surratt.

The documents are very voluminous and relieve Mr. Surratt of the imputation that he had neglected to use proper exertions to secure the arrest of the fugitive.

The first letter from Mr. Willing, U. S. Consul at Liverpool, dated September 27, 1895, in which, addressing Secretary Seward, he says that information was given him, the day before, that Surratt was in Liverpool, or expected to be. He took the affidavit of the person who gave him the information, and transmitted it to Mr. Adams.

The affidavit says that while going from Montreal to Quebec he became acquainted with a man calling himself McCarthy. He told him he had been in the Confederate service, engaged in carrying intelligence between Washington and Richmond; that he had been concerned in the plan for carrying off President Lincoln, which was executed entirely by J. Wilkes Booth and himself; that he had been to Canada just before the assassination of President Lincoln; that while in Canada he received a letter from Booth, saying that he had become convinced that it was his duty to go to Washington immediately, and that he did not intend to return to Washington. He did not say whether he was going by rail or by water, but he said that he was going back to Canada the train was delayed at St. Albans, and while sitting at the breakfast table a gentleman next to him spoke of the report of the assassination, and he called him (McCarthy), or as he then called himself (Harrison) replied, the news was too good to be true; that the gentleman took a newspaper from the pocket of his coat, and read the account of the assassination, and he said that he (McCarthy) was surprised to see his name there, and let him immediately; that on Sunday last he was talking with Mr. Adams, and he said that he (McCarthy) was surprised to see his name there, and let him immediately; that on Sunday last he was talking with Mr. Adams, and he said that he (McCarthy) was surprised to see his name there, and let him immediately.

Mr. Willing writes to Mr. Seward, September 30, 1895, that Surratt had arrived at Liverpool; and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

## SURRATT, THE ASSASSIN.

### THE DOCUMENTS CALLED FOR BY CONGRESS.

Interesting Correspondence of Government Officials.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

The President to-day transmitted to the House an answer to the resolution calling for information relative to the discovery and arrest of John H. Surratt.

The documents are very voluminous and relieve Mr. Surratt of the imputation that he had neglected to use proper exertions to secure the arrest of the fugitive.

The first letter from Mr. Willing, U. S. Consul at Liverpool, dated September 27, 1895, in which, addressing Secretary Seward, he says that information was given him, the day before, that Surratt was in Liverpool, or expected to be. He took the affidavit of the person who gave him the information, and transmitted it to Mr. Adams.

The affidavit says that while going from Montreal to Quebec he became acquainted with a man calling himself McCarthy. He told him he had been in the Confederate service, engaged in carrying intelligence between Washington and Richmond; that he had been concerned in the plan for carrying off President Lincoln, which was executed entirely by J. Wilkes Booth and himself; that he had been to Canada just before the assassination of President Lincoln; that while in Canada he received a letter from Booth, saying that he had become convinced that it was his duty to go to Washington immediately, and that he did not intend to return to Washington. He did not say whether he was going by rail or by water, but he said that he was going back to Canada the train was delayed at St. Albans, and while sitting at the breakfast table a gentleman next to him spoke of the report of the assassination, and he called him (McCarthy), or as he then called himself (Harrison) replied, the news was too good to be true; that the gentleman took a newspaper from the pocket of his coat, and read the account of the assassination, and he said that he (McCarthy) was surprised to see his name there, and let him immediately; that on Sunday last he was talking with Mr. Adams, and he said that he (McCarthy) was surprised to see his name there, and let him immediately.

Mr. Willing writes to Mr. Seward, September 30, 1895, that Surratt had arrived at Liverpool; and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. He further stated that in his conversation with the alleged Surratt, he had learned that he would live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson.

Acting Secretary of State Hunter, Oct. 13, 1895, says in consultation with the Secretary of War and Judge Conneligh, that Surratt had been arrested at Liverpool, and again on the 10th of October, that Minister Adams had instructed him that he did not consider it advisable, with their present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for



# Dickens's Christmas Story.

## MUGBY JUNCTION.

### Characteristic Passage.

The new number of *Every Saturday* contains the whole of Dickens's new Christmas story—"Mugby Junction"—printed from advance sheets received by Tinsley & Field. This story is particularly interesting from the fact that a large proportion than usual—about one-half—is from the pen of Dickens. The remainder was written by Andrew Hollis, Charles Collins, Hesba Stretton and Amelia B. Edwards.

A story is connected with each of the "Branch Lines" diverging from Mugby Junction. Dickens's portion contains some five descriptive passages so characteristic that we copy a few of them.

### MUGBY JUNCTION.

A place replete with shadowy shapes, this Mugby Junction in the black hours of the four-and-twenty. Mysterious good things, covered with pills and gilding on like vast funeral, conveying them selves guiltily away from the presence of the few lighted lamps as if their freight had come to a rest. The station was a half mile of cold pursuing in a Detective manner, following when they lead, stopping when they stop, looking when they look. Red hot embers showing upon the ground, this dark avenue, and down the other, as if torturing fire were being rack clear; concurrently, shrieks and groans and grinds invading the ear, as if the tortured victims at the height of their suffering. Iron-barred cages full of cattle jangling by midway, the drooping beasts with horns entangled, eyes frozen with terror, and mouth open at least they have long ladders (or what seem to be so) hanging from their lips. Unknown languages in the air, conspiring in red, green, and white characters. An earthquake accompanied by thunder, lightning, going up express to London. Now, all quiet, all rusty, wind and rain in possession, lamps extinguished, Mugby Junction dead and in silence, with its robe drawn over its head like a shroud.

### "LAMBS."

Barbox discovers that his sick daughter's amusement, and at once displays a lively interest in the family. Barbox presents a musical box to the bed-ridden daughter, and then rushes out of the room; and then follows this Dickens-like touch:

"An embarrassed way, he closed the door upon himself, and only saw, in doing so, that he had closed the present to her room and crossed it. The door was closed behind him, and yet he did not know, for so might she, if her youth had furnished in its natural course, have taken her to the slumbering music of her own child's voice."

There are two long passages eminently characteristic—the meeting of Barbox with "Poly," a marvelous pet and wise child, such as only Dickens can draw, and the other "the Boy at Mugby." This chapter is as delicious a piece of satirical writing as anything in black and white. The "established institution" which he attacks in this charming sketch is the railroad refreshment saloon. "The Boy" introduces himself:

### THE BOY AT MUGBY.

I am the Boy at Mugby. That's about what I am.

You don't know what I mean? That's a pity! But I look here. I am the Boy at what is called the Refreshment Room at Mugby Junction, and what's proudest boast is, that it never yet refreshed a mortal being.

After an inimitable description of the Refreshment Room, the landlady is sent to France, to see how affairs are managed there. She returns, and her servants are called to hear her report:

### THE BRITISH AND FRENCH RAILROAD REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

Our Miss returned, if circled around among the young ladies, and if it might be penetrated to me through the crevices of the Bandoliering Room, that she had returned, to see how affairs are managed there. She returns, and her servants are called to hear her report:

"On my experience south of Paris," said our Miss, in a deep tone, "I will not expatiate. Too loathsome were the tasks! But fancy this. A fancy a guard coming round with the train at full speed, to inquire how many for dinner. Fancy his telegraphing forward the number of diners. Fancy every one expected, and the table elegantly laid for the complete party. Fancy a charming dinner, in a charming room, and the head cook, concerned for the honor of every dish, superintending in his clean white jacket and cap, the serving of the food. Fancy a table of five, with five plates, and five with great punctuality, yet being taught to expect all this to be done for it."

A spirited chorus of "The Best!" I noticed that Miss was again a rubbing his stomach with a soothing hand, and that he had done so on one leg. But again I didn't take particular notice, looking on myself as called upon to stimulate public feeling. It being a large table, "Putting everything together," said our Miss, "French Refreshment comes to this, and O! it comes to a nice meal. First, eatable things to eat, and drinkable things to drink."

A groan from the young ladies, kept up by me.

"Second: convenience, and even elegance. Another groan from the young ladies, kept up by me.

"Third: moderate charges." This time a groan from me, kept up by the young ladies.

"Fourth:—and here," says our Miss, "I claim your angriest sympathy—attention, common civility, nay, even politeness."

Me and the young ladies regularly raging mad altogether.

At a literary dinner in London, where Thackeray and Angus B. Reach were *vis-à-vis* at the table, Thackeray—who had never before met Mr. Reach—addressed him as Mr. Reach, pronouncing the name as its orthography would naturally indicate.

"Reach sir—Reach, if you please," said Mr. Reach, who was punctilious upon having his name pronounced in two syllables, as if it spelled Re-a-k. Thackeray, of course, apologized, and corrected his pronunciation; but in the course of the dinner he took occasion to land a plate of fine peaches across the table, saying, in a tone which only he possessed:

"Mr. Reach, you have a pe-a-k!" Whether Mr. Reach took a pe-a-k or piquet, is not recorded.

—Mr. George Peabody has made an annual gift of \$50,000 to the town of Danvers, Mass., for educational purposes. It is also reported that he presented to three of his nephews to sum of \$75,000 each. In gold.

# THE SONG OF MARGARET.

## In the original, nothing can exceed the melody and sweet pathos of the song put by Goethe in the mouth of Gretchen at the spinning wheel. In prose translation it becomes time and commonplace, and, as yet, so poetical translation has succeeded in transferring the bloom and violet fragrance in the English version. The nearest is a new translation, which we find in the Jewel Table:

My peace is gone,  
My heart is sore,  
I'm lone and wan,  
For evermore.

Where he is not,  
Is like the tomb;  
Ah, better the lot  
Where all is gloom.

Oh, my poor head,  
My heart is sore,  
My senses fled—  
All, all is woe.

My peace is gone,  
My heart is sore,  
I'm lone and wan,  
For evermore.

I stand at the blind,  
His coming to greet;  
And him to find  
I search the street.

His step, how grand!  
His step so high!  
That morn'g of bliss,  
That vision of bliss!

His speech took form  
Of woe and pain;  
His hand, how warm;  
His heart, how true!

My peace is gone,  
My heart is sore,  
I'm lone and wan,  
For evermore.

My boom doth burn  
His heart to hold;  
For ever I yearn  
His form to hold.

Where he is not,  
Is like the tomb;  
Ah, better the lot  
Where all is gloom.

Oh, my poor head,  
My heart is sore,  
My senses fled—  
All, all is woe.

My peace is gone,  
My heart is sore,  
I'm lone and wan,  
For evermore.

My boom doth burn  
His heart to hold;  
For ever I yearn  
His form to hold.

Where he is not,  
Is like the tomb;  
Ah, better the lot  
Where all is gloom.

Oh, my poor head,  
My heart is sore,  
My senses fled—  
All, all is woe.

My peace is gone,  
My heart is sore,  
I'm lone and wan,  
For evermore.

My boom doth burn  
His heart to hold;  
For ever I yearn  
His form to hold.

Where he is not,  
Is like the tomb;  
Ah, better the lot  
Where all is gloom.

Oh, my poor head,  
My heart is sore,  
My senses fled—  
All, all is woe.

My peace is gone,  
My heart is sore,  
I'm lone and wan,  
For evermore.

My boom doth burn  
His heart to hold;  
For ever I yearn  
His form to hold.

Where he is not,  
Is like the tomb;  
Ah, better the lot  
Where all is gloom.

Oh, my poor head,  
My heart is sore,  
My senses fled—  
All, all is woe.

My peace is gone,  
My heart is sore,  
I'm lone and wan,  
For evermore.

My boom doth burn  
His heart to hold;  
For ever I yearn  
His form to hold.

Where he is not,  
Is like the tomb;  
Ah, better the lot  
Where all is gloom.

Oh, my poor head,  
My heart is sore,  
My senses fled—  
All, all is woe.

My peace is gone,  
My heart is sore,  
I'm lone and wan,  
For evermore.

My boom doth burn  
His heart to hold;  
For ever I yearn  
His form to hold.

Where he is not,  
Is like the tomb;  
Ah, better the lot  
Where all is gloom.

Oh, my poor head,  
My heart is sore,  
My senses fled—  
All, all is woe.

My peace is gone,  
My heart is sore,  
I'm lone and wan,  
For evermore.

My boom doth burn  
His heart to hold;  
For ever I yearn  
His form to hold.

Where he is not,  
Is like the tomb;  
Ah, better the lot  
Where all is gloom.

Oh, my poor head,  
My heart is sore,  
My senses fled—  
All, all is woe.

My peace is gone,  
My heart is sore,  
I'm lone and wan,  
For evermore.

My boom doth burn  
His heart to hold;  
For ever I yearn  
His form to hold.

Where he is not,  
Is like the tomb;  
Ah, better the lot  
Where all is gloom.

Oh, my poor head,  
My heart is sore,  
My senses fled—  
All, all is woe.

My peace is gone,  
My heart is sore,  
I'm lone and wan,  
For evermore.

My boom doth burn  
His heart to hold;  
For ever I yearn  
His form to hold.

Where he is not,  
Is like the tomb;  
Ah, better the lot  
Where all is gloom.

Oh, my poor head,  
My heart is sore,  
My senses fled—  
All, all is woe.

My peace is gone,  
My heart is sore,  
I'm lone and wan,  
For evermore.

My boom doth burn  
His heart to hold;  
For ever I yearn  
His form to hold.

Where he is not,  
Is like the tomb;  
Ah, better the lot  
Where all is gloom.

# THE CASE OF THE REBEL PICKET.

## WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

The President to-day sent a message to the House in relation to a resolution whether any application has been made to him for the pardon of G. E. Pickett, who acted as a Major-General of rebel forces during the late war.

The House of Representatives, in its action thereon, has been divided into two camps. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

# THE CASE OF THE REBEL PICKET.

## WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

The President to-day sent a message to the House in relation to a resolution whether any application has been made to him for the pardon of G. E. Pickett, who acted as a Major-General of rebel forces during the late war.

The House of Representatives, in its action thereon, has been divided into two camps. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

# THE CASE OF THE REBEL PICKET.

## WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

The President to-day sent a message to the House in relation to a resolution whether any application has been made to him for the pardon of G. E. Pickett, who acted as a Major-General of rebel forces during the late war.

The House of Representatives, in its action thereon, has been divided into two camps. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it. The majority of the House is in favor of the pardon, while the minority is opposed to it.

The majority of the House is in favor of







# The Stillwater Messenger.

A. J. VAN VORHES,  
Editor and Proprietor.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

TERMS: \$2.00 A YEAR  
In Advance.

VOLUME 11.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, DECEMBER 26 1866.

NUMBER 16.

## STILLWATER MESSENGER

Wednesday, December 26, 1866

**MINNESOTA BANKS.**—While in the office of the Auditor of State a few days ago, one of the gentlemanly clerks, Mr. Lucas, exhibited to us the official bank statement. There are fifteen National Banks in this State, with a paid in capital stock of \$1,550,000. The stock one year ago amounted only to \$350,678, showing a remarkable increase of capital and business. While in 1858-9 not a dollar of bank currency issued in Minnesota, was recognized as being of any intrinsic value whatever out of the State, or as worthy of much confidence in it, now our banks furnish an aggregate circulation of \$1,474,613, which is at uniform par value throughout the country, and is received by the General Government for taxes. This statement also gives the surprising amount of \$1,745,998 belonging to individuals, on deposit, on the 1st of October. Probably one-eighth of that sum would have covered the deposits of the citizens of this State in 1863. The introduction of this currency is calling in the currency of the old State Banks. One year ago the outstanding currency of these banks amounted to \$350,678, but is now reduced to \$31,378 on the 31st of November.

**INDEPENDENT.**—The "fired help" in some of our first families seem to think that their proper vocation is in the parlor, and that of their mistresses in the kitchen. People will have a difference of opinion. We only pity those in Stillwater who are obliged to put up with all the whims and ways of hired household help. They are objects of charity, and will continue so as the labor of the household or kitchen is in such demand. The girls smash the piano at \$12 a month, while the mistress wrestles with the pots and kettles. And "such is life."

Official returns show that there are buried throughout the United States, 341,670 Union soldiers, and that the graves of 132,000, or about two thirds of the whole number, have been identified. The aggregate of the expenditure of burials and reinterments up to the present time, is \$1,144,791.51, and it is estimated that an additional sum of \$1,609,294 will be required. There have been forty-one national cemeteries established, and the more planned.

The sixtieth anniversary of married life is called the pearl wedding. It is a new term given to an enjoyment seldom participated in, and hence like pearls, are few and far between. If persons wish to enjoy pearl weddings they should get married early in life and live prudently.

**PUBLIC LANDS.**—The following is a list of sales of lands at the Land Office at St. Croix Falls for the month of October.

No. of acres entered with cash,	2,392
under Homestead	4,815
Act	3,680
with Agricultural College	1,280
Script	12,168
with Land Warrants	

Total for month 12,168  
There were forty-four Homestead entries during the month.

The St. Peter Tribune says that Dr. Luke Miller, of Chatfield, will start for Iowa this week for the purpose of bringing the Insane patients now confined in the Iowa hospital to the temporary hospital in St. Peter. There are some sixteen patients to be brought at once, and others confined in the county jails in different portions of the State will soon follow. The Asylum is fully completed and ready for them.

We learn that six or seven families, (some thirty persons) are on their way to this place from western New York, among them are several good Mechanics. They intend to locate here.—Jb.

## CARPET WEAVING.

The subscriber has just opened an establishment in Stillwater for the manufacture of

## Rag Carpets.

which will be produced in a fine style and at as low prices as can be secured in St. Paul or Chicago. Wagon will be kept on hand at all times. Bring on your rags and secure a nice carpet. The highest cash price paid for rags. CHARLES ENGELHARDT.  
Dec. 20, 1866—12-49

## Scene at the Death of Mr. Lincoln.

At Carlisle, Pa., recently the Presbyterian Synods of the old and new schools being in session at the same place, the two bodies met in communion with great harmony. Rev. Dr. Gayley, pastor of the church in Washington which President Lincoln usually attended, in a speech at the table, gave the following narrative, which has never before been made public:

When summoned on that sad night to the death-bed of President Lincoln, I entered the room fifteen or twenty minutes before his departure. All present were gathered anxiously around him, waiting to catch his last breath. The physician with one hand upon the pulse of the dying man, and the other hand laid upon his heart, was intently watching for the moment when life should cease.

"He lingered longer than we had expected. At last the physician said: 'He is gone, he is dead.'"

"Then I solemnly believe that for four or five minutes there was not the slightest noise or movement in that awful presence. We all stood transfixed in our positions, speechless, breathless, around the dead body of that great and good man."

"At length the Secretary of War, who was standing at my left broke the silence and said: 'Doctor will you say anything?' I replied, 'I will speak to God.' Said he, 'Do it just now.'"

"And there, by the side of our fallen chief, God put it into my heart to utter this petition, that from that hour and the whole nation might become more than ever united in our devotion to the cause of our beloved, imperilled country."

"When I ceased, there arose from the lips of the entire company a fervid and spontaneous 'Amen.'"

"And has not the whole heart of the loyal nation responded 'Amen?'"

"Was not that prayer, then, offered, responded to in the most remarkable manner? When in our history have the people of this land been found more closely bound together in purpose and heart than when the telegraphic wires bore all over the country the sad tidings that President Lincoln was dead?"

## How shall Ladies Wear Their Hair?

A lady correspondent thus briefly discusses the above question:

Something must be done, and that quickly, or we shall have all our lady's signs sending under bare poles. The mandates of fashion have been over severe for three or four years, and now we are paying the penalty of our deviations. Eugene's hair is getting thin on the top of her head! Well she has plenty of company in that affliction, if that is any comfort to her. The waterfalls, coronas, rats, mice and the thousand other diabolical contrivances of hair-dressers; have all tended to one object—to strain at the roots of the hair by tying and twisting in every possible way. The natural consequence is the downfall of the glory of woman. What shall we do? Go back to the fashions of shepherd simplicity, and wear our own ringlets over our shoulders! Alas! for us who have locks like unto aspen leaves of the pine tree, and whose tresses have as much spiral tendency as the most rigid of poker! Who will come to our relief, for the waterfall oppresseth the brain, and the headaches are prevalent among us. Let some hairdresser arise who will free us from this bondage, and great will be his reward.

Cincinnati papers state that 40,000 persons walked over the new suspension bridge on the day of its opening. It is proposed to pass freight cars over the bridge at night by horse power, as soon as the railroad companies on each side have made arrangements for such transit. The fare for foot passengers is three cents.

"Well," said an old Democrat, after reading the Chicago Times' article in favor of impartial suffrage, "if it has come to this, I am going to vote the straight Republican ticket hereafter. If the Democratic party has been wrong, and the Republican party right, the many way is to acknowledge the corn and go with the party that has been right all the time."—State Journal.

The Farmers in Rice County were plowing a day or two since. Such late fall plowing, we believe, is entirely unprecedented.

Cook and Parlor Stoves, at very low prices at HERSEY, STYLES & DOES.

A SERIES OF DANCES.—A number of young gentlemen of this city have arranged for a series of hops for the winter. The first one will take place on the evening of the 4th of January, and will be continued each alternate week until the series is completed.—They have secured the Sawyer House Hall. Jones' Band, assisted by L. B. Howard, leader of the Stillwater Cornet Band, will furnish the music.

## LOCAL NEWS.

### Christmas in Stillwater.

Never before did our city present such an array of evergreens and other Christmas accompaniments as during yesterday and a few preceding days. The streets and shop-doors were almost blacked by the emblems of this christian holiday. Yesterday was one of the most magnificent days of the year—a bright sun and a mild atmosphere—but the leading festivities of the occasion were on Monday evening. We can only allude to them briefly, omitting mention of the many private parties and family meetings. At the

### MYRTLE STREET CHURCH.

A festival was substituted for the usual Christmas tree. The occasion was highly interesting and pleasant—the young people enjoying the change quite as much as their former mode of celebrating the event. Ample refreshments, good music, social intercourse and an interchange of tokens of affection between pupils and teachers, all went on their way rejoicing at an early hour. At the

### SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Two elegant trees were erected, each freighted with valuable and brilliant presents. The best of feeling prevailed, reflecting credit upon the managers, and imparting genuine pleasure to scores of pupils and friends. The

### UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

had a beautiful tree in Armory Hall, where all went off "as merry as a marriage bell." Under the charge of Rev. Mr. Bowen, this church and Sabbath school are steadily increasing in numbers and influence. We do not understand much of the Teutonic language, but from their happy faces and frequent demonstrations of merriment, we know that at the entertainment by the

### GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

they had a good time generally. Their tree was elegantly decorated. Among the many pleasing incidents was the presentation of a superb sofa to their esteemed Pastor, Rev. Mr. Hoffman. The festival of

### ASCENSION CHURCH.

will take place next Friday evening—uncontrollable circumstances preventing an earlier time—to which a general invitation is extended.

MUSICAL.—Mr. Bronson has organized quite a large class in vocal music, which has been meeting in Armory Hall. Owing to the many amusements now engaging the attention of our citizens, the meetings of his class will be suspended until after the holidays. Upon the re-assembling of the class—the time to be designated hereafter—Mr. Bronson will deliver a lecture, to which all interested in music are invited, upon these topics:

- 1st.—The Art of Reading Music.
- 2d.—The Art of Controlling the Voice.
- 3d.—The Art of Managing the Lung, Windpipe, and Larynx while singing.
- 4th.—The Art of Managing the Mouth while singing.
- 5th.—The Art of Managing the Breath.
- 6th.—Emission of Tone.
- 7th.—Voice, their Different Classes.
- 8th.—Care of the Voice, together with other rules which should be complied with by all singers.
- 9th.—The Art of performing Music Effectively.
- 10th.—Qualities of the Voice.
- 11th.—Employment of the Emotions.
- 12th.—The Art of Leading.
- 13th.—The Art of Teaching.
- 14th.—The Manner in which Church Music should be sung in Public Worship.

We trust this meeting will be fully attended, at which time additions to the class already organized will be admitted, or new classes formed.

### FOREFATHERS' DAY.

Last Saturday was the two hundred and forty-sixth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on these shores. As is the universal custom in most of the eastern churches, on Sunday evening the Rev. Mr. Howell delivered a very interesting and instructive discourse appropriate to the occasion in the Myrtle Street church.

### MASONIC BALL.

From the arrangements being made we infer that the ball which takes place at the Sawyer House to-morrow evening will be the most brilliant ever witnessed in this city. A large number of guests from abroad will be present, while the attendance of those of our own citizens who enjoy the merry dance will be very general.

## GREAT CONFLAGRATION!

### A BLOCK IN RUINS!

### A SAD CHRISTMAS!

The Christmas festivities of yesterday have been changed to sadness in our city to-day. At 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the building occupied by Mr. Casper Weinschenk on Main street, second from the corner of Main and Chestnut, which was not arrested until twelve buildings were reduced to ashes—leaving but five buildings standing in the block.

The lateness of the hour—the severity of the weather—the absence of any organization—the inflammable character of the structures, and the want of implements for tearing down buildings—it is remarkable that two thirds of the city is not at this time writing a smouldering heap of ruins.

Everything is swept from the corner of Main street to Webster, Schoemaker & Valentine's store, corner of Myrtle, which was only saved by tearing down an adjoining building. Every building in the block on Chestnut and Union Place but one shared the same fate. On the east side of Main, the south side of Chestnut, and Mower's Block on the west, the buildings are all charred, and the wonder is, that the whole of the city, in the crescent, escaped the devouring element. It was only through the gallant and almost superhuman efforts of our citizens that such a catastrophe was averted.

We have endeavored to ascertain the losses sustained, but have been unable to even approach an approximation. Commencing at the old Astor House, Charles Strader lost most of his stock of groceries. He has been in business only a few months. The building, together with the adjoining one occupied by Mr. Weinschenk, was owned by B. F. Rowell. No insurance on stock or buildings.

Mr. Weinschenk, proprietor of New America saloon, lost all of his stock and household goods.

Mrs. Harley Curtis owned three buildings in the block, all of which—together with her household effects—were totally destroyed.

John Shaughnessy, boot and shoe manufacturer, \$1200 in stock.

John Morgan, who a few days since opened a restaurant in one of these buildings, saved the greater portion of his stock and furniture.

Lieut. F. G. Brown, residing in the block, escaped with his family. These were his only treasures, this morning. They reached the street only with the garments worn when retiring to sleep.

Mr. Thalen, of the Metropolitan, is a heavy sufferer. From a stock of \$7000 in billiard tables, liquors &c., he only rescued himself, his safe, and his dogs and birds.

Mr. Mead, boot and shoe manufacturer, lost all of his stock.

The next building was the meat market of Cover & Simpson. We have been unable to ascertain their loss, which must have been extensive.

The saddle shop of Frank Wier was torn down to arrest the flames. A portion of his stock was saved.

On Chestnut street, the two-story building formerly occupied as a post office building, was consumed so rapidly that the occupant—Mr. Drexler—only escaped with his family and a portion of his property.

Adjoining this, was the new building of Messrs. Robinson & Keefe—occupied as a fancy grocery and restaurant. Most of the stock was saved, but their loss will be heavy.

The old "Pautechnaeca" building, Union Place, occupied by Henry Jerkey as a wagon shop, was totally destroyed, together with a large amount of material, tools, &c.

Other losses were sustained, but we have not been able to collect items. Messrs. Webster, Schoemaker & Valentine, Mr. F. G. Brown, Mrs. Curtis and others have sent in cards of acknowledgment for the kindness of friends, which we are compelled to omit at this late hour.

## DIED.

In this city, on Friday, December 21st, of consumption, Miss Rosalind Carl, aged 21 years.

**A PLEASANT INCIDENT.**—Just previous to the closing exercises connected with the High School last Friday afternoon, Master Walter Lehmick—his arms filled with packages—approached Professor Butts and delivered the following neat little speech:

"Mr. Butts—Please accept these as a Christmas present from the pupils of the Grammar Department, as a slight token of our love and esteem."

The packages contained a pair of elegant outer gloves and a number of volumes of standard literary works. The Professor was evidently taken by surprise, but in a neat and well-timed speech he expressed his gratitude to the donors. In the course of his remarks he made this remarkable statement—that during near three years of intercourse with the schools of this city, he had never chastised a pupil, and had never felt or received any other than words of kindness from them.

**A MAGNIFICENT PAINTING.**—While in St. Paul a few days since, we availed ourselves of the kind invitation of Prof. Bill Travis, and visited his studio in the Capitol. The Professor is now engaged upon a piece of scenic painting, designed for the new Opera house in that city, which will soon be opened to the public. The conception is grand, and is being executed with the peculiar taste of the author. It is allegorical in character; but no one can fail to see the author's idea, though the piece will bear hours of study. When completed, it will be one of the finest pieces of scenic painting in the Northwest. When opened, every person should visit the new Opera house and see this beautiful specimen of art. The canvass is 25 by 32 feet.

**A FINE PRESENT.**—As is the custom with most Germans, as well as many others, Mr. Julius Brunswick erected a Christmas tree at his residence Christmas eve for the interchange of family presents. Mr. John N. Darma—a veteran soldier, long in the employ of Mr. Brunswick both before and since the close of the war—was made the recipient of an elegant gold watch and chain, worth \$140.00. This may be regarded as a substantial testimonial, both of the generosity of the employer and the merits of the employee. We congratulate John upon his good fortune, at the same time commending the good taste of Julius.

**"HOURS AT HOME."**—This is one of the magazines that we read with peculiar interest. The publishers announce an additional attractiveness for 1867. Dr. Bushnell will give a series of articles, beginning in the next number, on the "Moral Uses of the Dark Things of the World," to be continued in successive numbers throughout the year. Prof. Tyler, of Amherst, will furnish a series of highly interesting papers on "Representative Cities; Damascus, Tyre, Rome, Jerusalem, Athens, Constantinople," etc. Two Serials by two of our best female writers: "Marcella of Rome," a thrilling story of Roman life in the days of Nero, and an "American tale," "Storm-Cliff," full of incident and interest.

Mr. Mitchell will continue his delightful papers on Rural Life. And a large accession of new and valuable writers will help to impart still greater freshness and variety to this already popular monthly, which, we are glad to learn, is rapidly increasing its circulation.

**A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.**—We were shown at one of the tables connected with the Christmas tree of the Universalist Society on Monday evening, a beautiful and highly ornamented pyramid cake, addressed to the members of the Stillwater Cornet Band. Upon the apex were the thirteen performers, each represented by his peculiar style of tooting-horns. We did not learn the name of the donor; but the design was well conceived and elegantly executed. The Cornet boys will appreciate such a testimonial of kindly remembrance, whoever the fair donor may be.

**ALMOST A FIRE.**—The flouring mill of Messrs. Brunson & Co. has escaped two loud calls from fire during the past week. Through the activity of attaches of the mill each threatened conflagration was arrested without serious results.

**DEATH OF MISS CARLI.**—Although the event had been anticipated for weeks, our citizens were shocked last Friday morning in hearing of the death of Miss Rose Carli, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. Carli. Rose was in the twenty-first year of her age—was a native of this city, and for her gentleness of manner, kindness of heart, brilliancy of intellect, and many other qualities of the true woman, enjoyed the universal love and esteem of all who knew her. We only express the sentiment of the entire community in extending to the bereaved family, in this hour of renewed affliction, a deep and earnest sympathy. Her funeral was attended last Sabbath afternoon by a large concourse of sympathizing friends—Rev. Mr. Hills, of Ascension Church, officiating.

"Death lies nether, like an untimely frost Upon the sweetest flower of all the field."

**New Advertisements.**  
MASONIC.  
There will be a special communication of Saint John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M. at their Hall, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 26, 1866. A general attendance of the brethren is requested. By order of the W. M. DAVID MEAD, Secretary.

**STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.**  
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Apple River Bonus Company will be held in the city of Hudson on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, 1867, at the house of Ralph Taylor, at one o'clock P. M.

ISAAC STAPLES, Secretary.  
Stillwater, Dec. 21, 1866.—3w

**NOTICE.**  
In hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Apple River Dam Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Berney, Staples & Doe, on Monday, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1866, at two o'clock P. M.

ISAAC STAPLES, Secretary.  
December, 12, 1866.

**MINNESOTA VIEWS** can be found at Sinclair & Brothers' Gallery, Main street, Stillwater. Oct. 17-17.

**STEREOSCOPIC INSTRUMENTS** for sale by the same. Oct. 17-17.

Estates and Gen's Arctic Dr. & Snow, for sale cheap, at HERSEY, STAPLES & 10 S.

**STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF WASHINGTON—District Court, First Judicial District.**  
[U. S. Rev. Stamp, 50 Cents.]  
Mary A. Curtis against Horace K. McKinstry, Harvey Socy and Enoch B. Raymond.  
The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant, Greeting:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed in the office of the clerk of this Court, in Stillwater, and to file your answer to the said complaint in the office of the clerk of said Court at Stillwater, in the State of Minnesota, within thirty days after the service of this summons on you, except the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time above said, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for seven hundred and fifty dollars, and interest since Dec. 18, 1866, both for costs and disbursements in this action.

Wm. M. McCLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.  
Stillwater, Dec. 10, 1866.

**GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES.**  
Cover accidents of every description and are issued by this Company at rates and on terms of payment more liberal than those of any other Company in the United States. For full particulars apply to G. G. Butts, of the "National Life and Health Insurance Company."  
ASK FOR TICKETS IN THE "NATIONAL."  
J. B. Butts, Agent, Stillwater.

## NEW GROCERY STORE.

I take this method of informing my friends and the public generally, that I have purchased the entire

Stock of Groceries, from the firm of Webster, Schoemaker & Valentine, at the CORNER OF MAIN AND MYRTLE STREETS, STILLWATER, MINN.

Where I will keep constantly on hand a full and good assortment of Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup; Cider Vinegar, best quality, No. 1 & 2 Macakara, Coddin, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, best quality, New Raisins, very superior, Yeast Powder, Soda, Corn Starch, Tobacco, smoking and chewing, Starch, &c.

## ALSO.

## CROCKERY WARE.

Wash-tubs, Wash-boards, Clothes-Baskets, Woollen Pails, Churns, and all other articles usually kept in a First-Class Grocery Store.

Our friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine my stock of Groceries, which I will sell as cheap for Cash as they can be purchased any where.

**SAMUEL BLOOMER.**  
Stillwater, Dec. 10, 1866.—113 3w

**P. S.**—I am also agent for J. R. Bradstreet's Rubber Molding, and Weather-strips, which exclude Cold, Rain, Wind, and Dust—and will save 50 per cent. in fuel, and last a lifetime. Come and see them applied on the doors of my store.

## FOR SALE.

House and 2 lots next Baytown. Apply to Jacob Mehl, corner Second and Chestnut streets, Stillwater.—6-12

## INSURE.

## AGAINST ACCIDENTS!

—IN THE—

## NATIONAL

## LIFE & HEALTH INS. CO.

Of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

**CAPITAL, \$500,000.**

**GEO. W. SNYDER, Secy.**

**T. P. SHELDON, Pres.**

**W. D. FARGO, Gen. Ticket Agt.**

**MECHANICS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, MERCHANTS, FARMERS, LABORERS, AND ALL OTHERS.**

Should insure against accidents, because all are liable to them.

"Ten thousand accidents in a bushel lie To catch the frail one falls in them."

Every newspaper chronicles some death by accident, and then after them of broken limbs and mangled bodies. You may be the next victim. In such a case who shall care for the loved ones dependent upon you for food and clothing? By your law for them and by the duty you owe to them, we cannot you, secure at once a policy of insurance in the "National," it will cost you a few dollars and may save your family from poverty and want.

Cover accidents of every description and are issued by this Company at rates and on terms of payment more liberal than those of any other Company in the United States. For full particulars apply to G. G. Butts, of the "National Life and Health Insurance Company."

ASK FOR TICKETS IN THE "NATIONAL."

J. B. Butts, Agent, Stillwater.

Down, Down, Down, Down!

Immense Decline

IN

PRICES!

At the Store of

JOS. DANIELS.

All Goods marked Down

Fully Twenty per Cent!

All Other Goods

AT A

Corresponding Low Reduction

Call and be Convinced.

JOSEPH DANIELS.

Dec. 5, 1866—4tf



Payments and the Legal-Tender Currency.

E. G. Spaulding, of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Buffalo, having been appointed a letter to Secretary McCulloch, expressed his opinion that the currency could be moderately contracted so as to preserve a tolerably steady money market, "so that we might avoid the fluctuations and uncertainties attending long gold-bearing bonds between the 1st of July, 1867, and the 1st of January, 1868; and that the specie currency could be reached with at least \$200,000,000 of plain legal tender United States notes still outstanding." Mr. McCulloch replied as follows:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, December 7, 1866.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 4th inst. has been received. Your request for a copy of my report on the subject of the contraction of the currency was very hastily written, but, as I think you will find it interesting, I enclose herewith a copy of it.

"What we need is an increase of labor. It would be better if the Government were to make special payments without any large cut in the circulation of United States notes. My objection to such a plan is that it would tend to work back to specie payments without a financial basis, and thus lead to a future general collapse. I shall act in the future upon the principle of no contraction, and, therefore, cannot do more than recommend, and attempt no impracticable thing.

I am, very respectfully,  
Yours truly,  
H. C. MCCULLOCH."

[Hon. E. G. SPAULDING, Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.]

"Mr. Hood Can't do Himself Justice"  
Nashville Couriers, Clin. Gazette.

By the way I am just reminded of an incident that transpired on the day that Hood concluded to defer his visit to Nashville. The Commissioner of the Currency had been invited to give a lecture on the subject of the currency. He had been told that he would have a good audience. He went there with a great deal of confidence. He presented himself to General Thomas, but in vain, and standing before him straight.

"Where are you from?" inquired General Thomas.

"I'm just from the army," said the Commissioner.

"What army?"

"The Union's army," said the Commissioner.

"No, sir; Mr. Hood's army?"

"He's leavin' his, he's leavin'!"

"Ah! I thought Mr. Hood, as you say, was coming into Nashville."

"Oh, no, sir; Mr. Hood thinks he can't do himself justice in Nashville either."

A JOKE ON A LOOSE REPUBLICAN.

We are told a good one on a certain loose Republican who recently arrived in Jackson county. He was going to give a lecture on the subject of the currency. He presented himself to General Thomas, but in vain, and standing before him straight.

"Where are you from?" inquired General Thomas.

"I'm just from the army," said the Republican.

"What army?"

"The Union's army," said the Republican.

"No, sir; Mr. Hood's army?"

"He's leavin' his, he's leavin'!"

"Ah! I thought Mr. Hood, as you say, was coming into Nashville."

"Oh, no, sir; Mr. Hood thinks he can't do himself justice in Nashville either."

A PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MORALITY.

Public and private morality, I fear, are not progressing so rapidly among our people as they ought to be. I refer not to the only proof of it. The criminal statistics for the current year now coming out in the Bureau of Police, I am informed by the Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety, show a total of 25,000 prostitutes, and about 700 and 800 known houses of ill-fame in Manhattan Island, and this, mind, is exclusive of those over in Brooklyn, Long Island City, and other places.

Correspondent of the Louisville Courier.

The Winter.

From the Minneapolis Chronicle.

We are waiting a prophet nor a seer, prophetic, hence there is no use to prophesy regarding the coldness or mildness of winter. We are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters of previous years.

Minnesota winters are uncertain, and we are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters of previous years.

Minnesota winters are uncertain, and we are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters of previous years.

Minnesota winters are uncertain, and we are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters of previous years.

Minnesota winters are uncertain, and we are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters of previous years.

Minnesota winters are uncertain, and we are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters of previous years.

Minnesota winters are uncertain, and we are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters of previous years.

Minnesota winters are uncertain, and we are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters of previous years.

Minnesota winters are uncertain, and we are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters of previous years.

Minnesota winters are uncertain, and we are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters of previous years.

Minnesota winters are uncertain, and we are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters of previous years.

Minnesota winters are uncertain, and we are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters of previous years.

Minnesota winters are uncertain, and we are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters of previous years.

Minnesota winters are uncertain, and we are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters of previous years.

Minnesota winters are uncertain, and we are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters of previous years.

Minnesota winters are uncertain, and we are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters of previous years.

Minnesota winters are uncertain, and we are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters of previous years.

Minnesota winters are uncertain, and we are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters of previous years.

Minnesota winters are uncertain, and we are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters of previous years.

Minnesota winters are uncertain, and we are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters of previous years.

Minnesota winters are uncertain, and we are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters of previous years.

Minnesota winters are uncertain, and we are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters of previous years.

Minnesota winters are uncertain, and we are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters of previous years.

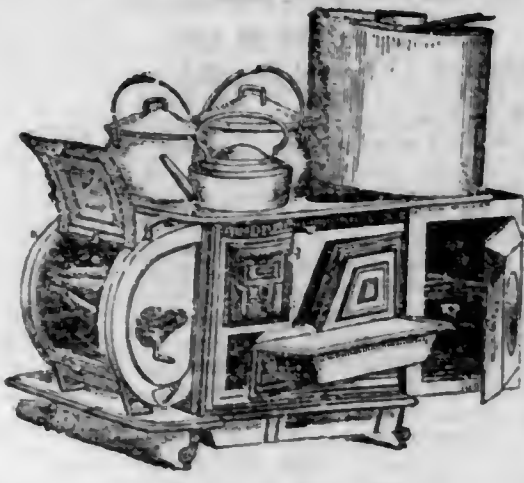
Minnesota winters are uncertain, and we are waiting a prophet nor a seer, voyagers say we will have an unusual winter, because the minkraut hooves lightly and thinly but like Great Snowfall of 1832, informed us that the following winter would be mild, and gave them credit for their prophecy. The mercury is now eleven degrees below zero, the coldest yet recorded here since the first of November, according to the thermometer at this place. It may be something like these signs, but, like the weather, it is all guesswork. Just look at the winters







# FOUND!



GREAT EXCITEMENT.

A

majority of those who read newspapers never even think of a business advertisement, and if a

MAN

actually has the best, the cheapest goods in all creation—actually selling them at break-down prices—too low head the fact for their own interest, and therefore I have

FOUND

it best to simply invite everybody to call and examine my extensive stock of STOVES AND HOUSE-KEEPING ARTICLES,

before buying one dollar's worth elsewhere, for I can and will make it to the interest of all those who are not positively

DEAD

to their own interests, and who wish to save money, to buy every thing

IN

the line of Cook, Parlor and Office Stoves, Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, House-keeping Goods, Toys, Boys' Slights

TIN OR PLASTIC ROOFING

Plumbing, repairing, Lumbermen's Outfits, etc., etc.; to call on

W. M. CAPRON,

In Mowers' Building, Clinton st., in STILLWATER.

Nov. 21, 1886-n11

H. R. MURDOCK, INSURANCE AGENT, STILLWATER, MINN.

Represents the following well known reliable Companies:

HOME INS. CO. N. Y. \$5,000,000  
SECURITY INS. CO. N. Y. 1,500,000  
ARCTIC INS. CO. N. Y. 614,100  
HARTFORD FIRE INS. CO. of Hartford, 1,570,000  
CITY FIRE INS. CO. Hartford, Ct. 400,000  
ST. PAUL FIRE & MARINE INS. CO. 52,135  
THAYER'S INS. CO. Hartford (Life) 600,000  
ATNA LIFE INS. CO. Hartford, Ct. 510,118  
EQUILIBRIUM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE U. S. 2,000,000

at Rates as low as in any responsible Companies

GREAT FALL

—IN—

PRICES.

HEAVY SHEETINGS, 25 Cents.

BEST CALICOES, 20 Cents.

BEST DELAINES, 28 Cents.

BEST DOUBLE-FACED FRENCH MERINO, only \$1.50.

AND EVERY THING ELSE IN PROPORTION.

—AT—

WEBSTER, SCHOOMAKER & VALENTINE'S.

Dec. 5, 1886.

HOWARD'S NEW SPORTING RIFLE AND SHOT GUN.

(GUNS' CERTIFICATE.)

This certifies that we have this day appointed Mr. A. VAN VORHIES our only authorized Agent for the sale of the

"HOWARD'S SPORTING RIFLE AND SHOT GUN."

with full power to appoint Sub-Agents, JAMES T. ALLEY & CO. St. Paul, Minn. June 20, 1886

CASTLE & CAMERON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

Collectors made and the business of a general agency promptly attended to.

OFFICE IN HOLCOMBE'S BLOCK.

STRAYED.

TWO COLTS.

One a BROWN MARE, without white, three years old, good size, long legs, slim body, long neck, prominent hips, very fine limbs, small black hoofs.

The other a BROWN MARE, two years old, three white legs, white face, light colored mane and tail, short legs and stout build.

Any information thereof will be thankfully received if sent to me, care of John S. Davis, or to A. Nessel or Wm. Albenberg, Cottage Grove—or if the animals are returned to either named, a suitable reward will be paid.

G. A. B. SHAW, Saint Paul, Minn., Nov. 20, 1886.—13.3x

# NEW STORE,

New Goods

FOR THE

NEW YEAR.

We have just opened our NEW STORE, on Chestnut, three doors above Main street, where we intend to sell at the lowest market price. We keep constantly on hand the CHOICEST AND BEST STOCK OF GOODS IN MARKET.

If you want a GOOD DISH OF OYSTERS this is the place to get them. Candies and Fruits of all kinds; Tobaccos and Cigars of the choicest brands.

TEA, SUGAR AND COFFEE, Of the best quality!

Toys and Confectioners.

Soda, Saleratus, Soda, Saleratus, Soda, Saleratus,

Loops, Yeast Powders, Corn Starch, Starch,

Sardines, Canned Oysters, Soups of all kinds,

Tomato Catsup, Canned Tomatoes, Peppercorns,

French Mustard, Cream Tartar, Soda Crackers,

Butter Crackers, Sweet Crackers,

Raisins, Citron, Dried Currants,

Prunes, Jellies, Tea, Coffee, Sugar,

Candies, Market Baskets,

Sugar Tubs, Mackerel,

Herring, Scrub Brushes,

Book Brushes, Spices, all kinds,

Cheese and Butter, best quality.

We offer the above articles at the lowest market price!

Robinson & Keefe.

Stillwater, Dec. 4, 1886.—131f

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Stillwater.

CAPITAL \$50,000.00.

CHARLES SCHAEFER President.

L. HOSPER, Vice-President.

O. R. ELLIS, Cashier.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Louis Hesper, J. E. Thompson, Charles Schaefer, Horace Thompson, O. R. Ellis.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

E. A. LULL, REAL ESTATE AGENT, STILLWATER, MINN.

Will buy and sell real estate, pay taxes for non-residents, and attend promptly to all matters connected with a general real estate business. Office, Main street, near Myrtle.

June 6, 1886-2m

A. C. LULL, REAL ESTATE AGENT AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Also Agent for the Florence Sewing Machine.

OFFICE IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

Stillwater, June 6, 1886-1f

A New Thing.

AND A GOOD THING.

Every one should have it.

SHYRELL'S WASHING CRYSTAL.

It saves half the labor in washing, and saves your clothes by not having to rub them. Warranted not to injure the finest fabric.

3 Packages for a quarter—1 Package does it washing!

Satisfaction guaranteed or money Refunded!

CARL & CO., Sole Agents. Stillwater, Nov. 27, 1886—12 4w

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court in and for the county of Washington, Minn., Commissioner to receive and adjust all claims and demands against the estate of Peter Carlson, late of said county deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of the Saint Croix Boom Corporation in the city of Stillwater in said county, on the 31st day of December, 1886, and on the 11th day of March 1887 from 10 o'clock A. M. of each of said days. The time limited for presentation of claims against said estate is six months from the 11th day of September, 1886.

JOHN S. PROCTOR, ROBERT DAVIS, Commissioners.

Wm. M. McCluer, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office over Westing & Schultz' store, Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

M. S. WILLARD, FURNITURE DEALER, Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, etc.

Fick's Patent Metallic Burial Cases, Caskets and Walnut Coffins.

BANK NOTICE.

notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1887, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year.

G. A. B. SHAW, O. R. ELLIS, Cashier.

Dec. 12.—1d

# Gift Sale.

HOLIDAY GIFT CONCERT.

STANLEY'S FIFTEENTH GRAND GIFT SALE!

FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF VALUABLE FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS!

\$45,000.00!

BACON'S BRICK BLOCK

FOR THREE DOLLARS!

The only Genuine, Reliable Gift Sale in the United States!

GRAND CONCERT

AT SINGER'S HALL, NEW YEARS EVE, DECEMBER 31, 1886. TICKETS ONE DOLLAR!

Admitting the Holder to the Grand Concert and Distribution of the \$45,000 CASH VALUE GIFTS!

THREE GIFTS OF \$5,000 EACH!

Best three FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS STORES and Offices, together with the Grounds comprising the valuable, Productive property known as BACON'S BLOCK one of the choicest business locations on Main street, La Crosse, Wisconsin—located in a first-class apartment of PIANOS, MELODEONS, ORGANS, FINE GOLD WATCHES, ELEGANT TEA SETS, SEWING MACHINES, Together with a large number of SILVER WATCHES, and other First-Class Goods, to be sold for \$45,000 Worth of Property.

45,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH. 3,500 GIFTS, and no small prizes!

Read the List:

1st CAPITAL GIFT.

ONE-THIRD BACON'S BLOCK, occupied by J. C. Bacon & Co. Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, including the Grounds Office, \$5,000.

2d CAPITAL GIFT.

ONE-THIRD BACON'S BLOCK, occupied by J. C. Bacon & Co. Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, including the Grounds Office, \$5,000.

3d CAPITAL GIFT.

ONE-THIRD BACON'S BLOCK, occupied by J. C. Bacon & Co. Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, including the Grounds Office, \$5,000.

4th CAPITAL GIFT.

ONE-THIRD BACON'S BLOCK, occupied by J. C. Bacon & Co. Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, including the Grounds Office, \$5,000.

5th CAPITAL GIFT.

ONE-THIRD BACON'S BLOCK, occupied by J. C. Bacon & Co. Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, including the Grounds Office, \$5,000.

6th CAPITAL GIFT.

ONE-THIRD BACON'S BLOCK, occupied by J. C. Bacon & Co. Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, including the Grounds Office, \$5,000.

7th CAPITAL GIFT.

ONE-THIRD BACON'S BLOCK, occupied by J. C. Bacon & Co. Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, including the Grounds Office, \$5,000.

8th CAPITAL GIFT.

ONE-THIRD BACON'S BLOCK, occupied by J. C. Bacon & Co. Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, including the Grounds Office, \$5,000.

9th CAPITAL GIFT.

ONE-THIRD BACON'S BLOCK, occupied by J. C. Bacon & Co. Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, including the Grounds Office, \$5,000.

10th CAPITAL GIFT.

ONE-THIRD BACON'S BLOCK, occupied by J. C. Bacon & Co. Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, including the Grounds Office, \$5,000.

11th CAPITAL GIFT.

ONE-THIRD BACON'S BLOCK, occupied by J. C. Bacon & Co. Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, including the Grounds Office, \$5,000.

12th CAPITAL GIFT.

ONE-THIRD BACON'S BLOCK, occupied by J. C. Bacon & Co. Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, including the Grounds Office, \$5,000.

13th CAPITAL GIFT.

ONE-THIRD BACON'S BLOCK, occupied by J. C. Bacon & Co. Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, including the Grounds Office, \$5,000.

14th CAPITAL GIFT.

ONE-THIRD BACON'S BLOCK, occupied by J. C. Bacon & Co. Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, including the Grounds Office, \$5,000.

15th CAPITAL GIFT.

ONE-THIRD BACON'S BLOCK, occupied by J. C. Bacon & Co. Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, including the Grounds Office, \$5,000.

16th CAPITAL GIFT.

ONE-THIRD BACON'S BLOCK, occupied by J. C. Bacon & Co. Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, including the Grounds Office, \$5,000.

17th CAPITAL GIFT.

ONE-THIRD BACON'S BLOCK, occupied by J. C. Bacon & Co. Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, including the Grounds Office, \$5,000.

# CHEAP CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

MAMMOTH CASH HOUSE.

HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE,

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA,

At the old stand of HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL,

CORNER MAIN AND MYRTLE STREETS,

Offer to the trade of Washington County and the Saint Croix Valley, at prices which defy competition,

The Most Attractive

—AND—

LARGEST STOCK

—OF—

General Merchandise

Ever on sale in Stillwater

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of

WOOLENS, DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, COTTON FLANNELS, PRINTS, REEF ALPACCA, DELAINES, SHIRTING STRIPES, COLD AND REEF ALPACCA, DELAINES, SHIRTING STRIPES, PAID EMPRESS CLOTH, LINEN DIAPER, JENNY FURNISHING, LADIES CLOTH, PLAIN, AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN GOODS, CRASH, KNITTED GOODS, ALL WOOL DELAINES, NAPKINS, &c. &c.

BROWN & BLEACHED SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS.

An Immense stock of

—OF—

CLOTHING.

HARTFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S Best Goods.

Extra 3-ply, Superior & Extra 2-ply, Venetian stair, Hemp Carpeting, Velvet & Jute Rugs.

HATS & CAPS.

Other bound caps, St. Paul style, Silk Plush caps.

ROOTS & SHOES.

WM. MARGENSON & SONS' Celebrated Custom made Boots—"Large enough for any man, or small enough for any boy." Ladies' "C. O. D." Boots in Lasting, Calf, Goat and Kid. New pairs given where the "C. O. D." Boots prove defective, if but little worn when returned. Also, a full line of other makes at very low figures.

Meriden Britannia Co., and Rogers Bros. Silver Plated Ware, Branded "A. No. 1."

TABLE SPOONS, BUTTER KNIVES, TEA AND SUGAR SPOONS, SALT SPOONS, DESERT SPOONS, MUSTARD SPOONS, &c.

An Immense Stock of

HARDWARE.

IRON, STEEL and NAILS.

50 Dlx. B. Kelley's and North Wayne axes. New House Traps.

Coil Chain, from 1/2 inch to 1/4 inch diameter.

STOVES.

Troy and Pittsburgh casting. Tin ware, made of one X tin.

CROCKERY.

WHITE GRANITE WARE, G. C. WARE, GLASS WARE.

LAMPS.

PLAIN GLASS, CUT GLASS, BOHEMIAN GLASS, CHINA.

Also, a large stock of Parian marble goods, consisting of 'A. Lincoln' busts, Vases, Moustache cups, &c. &c., "just the kind for Christmas presents."

CORDAGE—All sizes. PAPER HANGINGS—A new and large assortment: prices from 15 cents to one dollar per roll. SHADES—Cotton shades, Rustic shades, Green paper shades, painted shades. A full and complete stock of

STABLE & FAMILY GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS—Pork, Beef, Flour & Grain, Baltimore Canned Fruits, by the case or can. Those persons who did not "put up" any fruit this fall in consequence of high price of sugar, will do well to give us a call, as we are bound to sell.

DRIED FRUITS—75 lbs dried apples, dried peaches, prunes, dried currants, raisins, &c.

OILS—Carbon Oil, Lard Oil, Blea Whale Oil, Boiled Linseed Oil.

GLASS.

TO LUMBERMEN we offer superior inducements for every thing that goes to make an outfit for "the woods"—such as axes, broad axes, planes, cross cut saws, planers, augers, bits, drawing knives, spoke shaves, Farrier's tools, Files, Hickory nut-haws, fine finish. Blankets and blanketing, Camp Kettles, Bake ovens, Bean pots, Fry pans, Tin Bakers, Cordage, &c. &c.

Stillwater, Nov., 1886.—9 6w

BOOK-KEEPING, CORNMAN & STICKNEY

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL. ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. A. B. STICKNEY, Claim Agent.

Office in Bernheimer's Block. Over Schlenk's Clothing Store, Stillwater, Minn.

Will pay particular attention to prosecuting Soldiers' Claims in the Department at Washington.

L. R. CORNMAN A. B. STICKNEY.

ST. PAUL

Foundry & Machine Shop.

Third & Wacouta streets, St. Paul, Minn.

Are now prepared to do all kinds of Castings and Mach work, also Copper, Sheet Iron, and Smith work, a superior style and finish, and at low prices.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PUTTING UP HOT AIR FURNACES.

The highest cash price paid for old iron and copper.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

H. J. BRINARD. A. WILSON. W. H. WEBB.

HO! SPORTSMEN!

THE SUBSCRIBER is agent for the sale of "HOWARD'S BREACH LOADING RIFLE," in many respects the most perfect firearm ever invented. All expert gunners can readily load and fire TWENTY SHOTS PER MINUTE. They will be sold from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than any other Breach Loading arm now in use. Please call at my office and examine them.

A. VAN VORHIES.

Stillwater, June 15, 1886.—40.3x